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Japan

Uno on Contributions of Tokyo-Moscow Talks OW2212121888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 22 KYODO—Dialogue between Tokyo and Moscow will contribute not only to bilateral relations but also to international, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Thursday.

Uno made the remark in a 35-minute interview with Boris D. Pyadyshev, chief editor of INTERNATIONAL LIFE magazine published by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, who accompanied Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on his four-day visit to Japan, according to a Foreign Ministry official.

Uno was quoted as saying that his talks with Shevardnadze covered a wide range of topics, including long-pending issues between the two countries.

Asked about Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the United Nations General Assembly announcing unilateral cuts in Soviet troops, Uno said Japan will closely watch the implementation of the proposal.

In its July issue, the magazine carried an article in which Soviet foreign policy planners admitted Moscow cannot ignore a long-standing territorial dispute over the so-called northern territories if it wants to improve its ties with Japan.

Opposition Comments on Shevardnadze Visit OW2112125888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 21 KYODO—Opposition parties on Wednesday expressed mixed reaction over the outcome of talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Japanese officials.

Japan Socialist Party Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi said in a statement that although there has been no new development on the northern territories issue, he welcomed the fact that the talks had confirmed that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would visit Japan and that the two countries' foreign ministers had agreed to continue consultations.

Yamaguchi said it is regrettable that the Japanese Government spent too much time on the territorial dispute and neglected discussing such problems as disarmament and peace in Asia and the Pacific region.

Takenori Kanzaki, director of the No. 2 opposition party Komeito's International Bureau, said his party welcomed the Soviet Union's positive response in confirming Gorbachev's visit to Japan and in expanding cultural exchanges.

It is clear there is a wide gap between the two countries on the territorial issue and his party hopes that new developments will occur through negotiations, Kanzaki said.

Eisei Ito, director of the Democratic Socialist Party's International Department, said the talks have paved the way for Gorbachev's visit to Japan and his party welcomes the outcome because it will promote improvement of Russo-Japanese relations.

Ito regretted that the Soviet foreign minister did not recognize clearly the existence of the territorial dispute with Japan and said the Japanese Government should exert maximum pressure for the return of the four islands off Hokkaido occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

Hiroshi Tachiki, Japan Communist Party official in charge of international affairs, said that no prospect for the settlement of the territorial dispute has come about and no fundamental progress was made in developing bilateral ties.

Interview With LDP's Abe on USSR Relations OW2112130188 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 19 Dec 88

[Excerpts] We report the following from an interview given by Japan's LDP General Secretary Abe to Moscow Radio correspondent in Tokyo Potapov. Secretary General Abe said the following:

I sincerely welcome Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to Japan. His visit begins when the people of the Soviet Union are saddened by the disaster in Armenia. [passage omitted]

This is Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's second visit to Japan. I hope that Japan-USSR relations will take a stride forward on this occasion, and that his visit will contribute to preparing the ground for a visit to Japan next year of CPSU General Secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Gorbachev.

In my previous meetings with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and the general secretary, I expressed hopes that Japan-USSR relations would expand in various areas. But, to my regret, there have not been remarkable developments in the relations between the two countries. There has been some progress in bilateral trade, tourism, and personnel exchanges, but overall progress has not been to the extent desired.

What I want to note in this regard is that the northern territories question is the major obstacle. We think that Japan-USSR relations cannot make much progress while the territorial question remains unresolved.

In view of the better relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and the improved relations between the Soviet Union and China, the delay seen in development of Japan-USSR relations comes to us as a disappointment. Japan-USSR relations must be improved.

Bilateral Talks To Open on Korean Residents

OW2212082288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT
22 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 22 KYODO—Japan and South Korea will hold working-level consultations on the status of Korean residents in Japan in Tokyo on Friday, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Kazutoshi Hasegawa, director general of the Foreign Ministry Asian Affairs Bureau, will head the Japanese side and his counterpart Yi Chai-chun will lead the South Korean delegation at what will be the first meeting of its kind.

Discussions at the meetings will focus on the legal status of the third generation of Korean residents in Japan.

According to a 1965 agreement reached between the two countries, Koreans in Japan at the end of World War II who adopted South Korean nationality would be afforded special permanent resident status.

The agreement left open the question of treatment of their grandchildren, however, saying their status would be renegotiated by 1991.

Around half of the two million Koreans in Japan during the war were brought as conscripted laborers. Some 600,000 remained after Japan's defeat.

Builders Declare Domestic Market Open

OW2012133588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1312 GMT
20 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 20 KYODO—The Japan Federation of Construction Contractors said Tuesday it will tell the U.S. trade representative [USTR] that Japan's construction market is now fully open to all foreign firms.

The open market declaration is included in a statement to be presented later in the day to the Office of the USTR by the federation in accordance with Section 302 of the U.S. omnibus trade act of 1988, a federation official said.

The official said the federation move follows the commencement of a USTR investigation November 21 into U.S. business penetration of the Japanese market.

The one-year USTR probe will determine by December 1989 whether it is necessary to impose sanctions against Japan for unfair trade practices, the official said.

The federation said it has set up an office to counsel prospective foreign business entrants and has also inaugurated a special membership system for foreign enterprises.

The official said the federation statement urged the USTR to finish its investigation of the Japanese market at the earliest possible date.

Crude Steel Output To Hit 4-Year High in 1988

OW2012005388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT
19 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 19 KYODO—Japan's crude steel output will rise 3.2 percent to a four-year high of 105.13 million metric tons in Fiscal 1988, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) projected Monday.

MITI forecast that production in the January-March period, the last three months of fiscal 1988, will fall 1.9 percent from a year before to 25.90 million tons for the first decline in seven quarters.

MITI officials attributed the projected drop to a high level of output in the January-March quarter of 1988, when steel mills stepped up production to meet swelling demand.

The estimated total for the whole of Fiscal 1988 will be the largest since 106.47 million tons were produced in Fiscal 1984.

Output in the October-December quarter will total 26.99 million tons, 190,000 tons more than the earlier projected 26.80 million tons, MITI said.

As a result, output in calendar 1988 will increase 7.2 percent to 105.64 million tons, topping 100 million tons for the first time in three years.

Mitsui, Iran Continue Petrochemical Talks

OW1612143288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT
16 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 16 KYODO—The Japanese and Iranian partners of the war-damaged joint petrochemical complex in southern Iran will continue their talks on the extent of damage to the facilities until Wednesday, sources said Friday.

The sources said the Japanese partners—five Mitsui group firms, and Iran's National Petrochemical Co., held their consultations here since Monday. But no agreement was reached Friday, when the talks were initially scheduled to end, they said.

It was agreed to continue the talks until shortly before the departure of the Iranian negotiating team for home next Wednesday [21 December], the sources said.

The Japanese partners feel it is quite difficult to continue a 730-billion yen project as at least 120 shells damaged the facilities during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, according to the sources.

The Iranian side wishes to continue the project, despite that damage, they said.

Peru Releases Detained Fisherman; Others Still Held
OW1712101288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT
17 Dec 88

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 16 KYODO—One of four Japanese fishermen detained after the August 23 collision between their tuna boat and a Peruvian submarine off Lima was given permission on Friday to leave for home after authorities completed questioning him about the incident.

Authorities released Nobuhiko Onuki, chief engineer of No. 8 Kyowa Maru, who had been questioned by a local court for alleged violations of maritime collision prevention laws which resulted in the deaths of eight crew members aboard a Peruvian vessel.

Captain Tsukasa Okado and two other colleagues remain sequestered on their boat in Callao Port.

The Kyowa Maru's cook, Shoichi Takahashi, is remaining behind voluntarily to serve the detainees despite having been granted permission to leave the country by local authorities.

Takeshita to Keep Tazawa as Defense Chief
OW2112144588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1418 GMT
21 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita plans to retain Defense Agency Director General Kichiro Tazawa in the same post at a cabinet reshuffle scheduled next week, political sources said Wednesday.

Tazawa took over the Defense Agency on August 25 following the resignation of Tsutomu Kawara in the wake of the collision between a Maritime Self-Defense Force Submarine and a pleasure-fishing boat.

The sources said Takeshita also plans to retain Hideo Uchimi as the cabinet minister in charge of the National Land Agency.

Takeshita has already decided to keep Sosuke Uno as foreign minister and Keizo Obuchi as chief cabinet secretary in the partial reshuffle expected on Wednesday or Thursday next week.

The reshuffle coincides with a renewal of the one-year terms of the three top leadership posts in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party headed Takeshita as president.

It will be the first reshuffle since Takeshita came to office in November last year.

Nakasone Predicts Uno To Remain in Post
OW2112051288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT
21 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 21 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno will remain in his present post in a cabinet reshuffle expected next week, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday.

Nakasone, who leads a major faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said that Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita informed him of the decision in a telephone conversation.

Nakasone, speaking at a meeting of his faction members, said Takeshita will also retain three top LDP officers, Shintaro Abe as secretary general, Masayoshi Ito as chairman of the decision-making executive council, and Michio Watanabe as chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council.

Takeshita will reshuffle the cabinet and LDP executive lineup next Wednesday evening or Thursday, after the current extraordinary session of the Diet closes on Wednesday, LDP sources said.

Uno and Watanabe are leading members of the Nakasone faction.

Tokyo Rally Protests Tax Reform Plan
OW2212030488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT
21 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 21 KYODO—About 10,000 retailers, workers and consumers held a rally in Tokyo Wednesday, demanding the government scrap the proposed consumption tax.

The action was organized as the ruling Liberal Democratic Party forced a vote on a tax reform bill at an ad hoc committee in the House of Councillors Wednesday afternoon.

The participants called the new tax unfair and denounced the government and ruling party for reneging on their election pledge.

They also demanded a thorough investigation into the Recruit Cosmos share trading scandal.

Takako Doi, chairwoman of the opposition Japan Socialist Party, urged the attendants to unite and fight to crush the consumption tax.

After the rally, participants staged a demonstration march to the Finance Ministry, the Diet and LDP headquarters.

Mongolia

UNEN Reflects on Choybalsan Place in History OW2212032088 Ulaanbaatar International in English 0910 GMT 19 Dec 88

[Text] The national daily UNEN published reflections and opinions of readers about Mongolia's history of the repressions of the thirties and forties, the period of [words indistinct] to this day. Analyzing readers' letters, journalist (Byamjam) wrote about Choybalsan, one of the first revolutionaries of Mongolia and the man who ruled the country for nearly 30 years until his death in 1952.

The journalist thinks that both the dark and the bright sides of his life should be taken account of in building a political portrait of Choybalsan. The journalist writes that Choybalsan made contributions to the economic and cultural construction, to strengthening the defense potential of the country. Choybalsan invariably followed the behests of the revolutionary leader Sukhe Bator, that the mainstay for the existence and prosperity of Mongolia is the people within the country, and the Soviet Union beyond its boundaries. [sentence as heard]

Although he was deeply loyal to Stalin, sometimes he went to such a length as to quarrel with him and also with those who imposed on him Stalin's policy. It is open secret, however, that black color finally predominated in his makeup and he subdued and physically annihilated thousands of cadres and ordinary people, including his comrades in revolution.

Of the first seven revolutionary leaders of Mongolia, all but Choybalsan died prematurely. Both black and white deeds should be left in history since both of them are the truth. Only then will this historic lesson, the most important in which is to apprehend the danger of personality cult, of trampling on human rights and democracy, will help prevent the repetition of similar events. [sentence as heard]

The UNEN carries another article on the matter by a veteran revolutionary (Amarsehun) who was the deputy chief of the political board of the Mongolian People's Army and was repressed in 1939. (Amarsehun) writes that people trusted Choybalsan as the participant in the revolution, taking him as a hardy and experienced figure, honest and downright person. However, his activities proved otherwise. The party, too, trusted him, as he was appointed the minister of home affairs in 1936. Choybalsan, however, not only did not carry out the party's instructions to mend the mistakes and drawbacks in these (?areas) but, what is more, he exacerbated them.

At the October plenum of the party's Central Committee in 1936 he was able to reinforce his right to continue to arrest the so-called enemies of the people by making, at the plenum, a thunderous report after which his personality cult began to gain strength. He held in fear the party

and state leaders, charging them with counterrevolution, double dealing, and undermining activities if they showed any signs of discontent with him.

The Home Ministry investigators, propped up by Choybalsan, began to apply, in regard to the traitors, their own [words indistinct], that is to think out all possible tortures and insults, bringing people to the loss of consciousness at which they were made to sign the trumped up testimonies. The so-called revolutionary alienation was announced among the investigators, and they tried hard to achieve the soonest exposure of their victims.

Such actions were undertaken in all provinces of the country. In the period from late 1938 up till to February 1939 two big arrest campaigns were mounted in the army as a result of which commanders in the higher ranks disappeared from the military ministry, the general headquarters and the political board. The majority of the commanders and commissars of divisions and regiments were arrested and army units became literally headless. Namely, at this point, the Halhin Gol battle broke out. Choybalsan had done services to the party and state, and he himself had (to write) them out, writes the veteran revolutionary.

The UNEN also carried a letter by another party member who expresses out about the use of criticizing the previous generations. [sentence as heard] Another party member of 36 years standing, Gurjab, expresses opinion that Stalin's personality cult has (?dangerously) affected the Mongolian leadership. From the very beginning, in the early years of people's power, we had no other way but to rely on aid and [word indistinct] of the Soviet Union. The paper UNEN also carried varying opinions of readers whether it is right to destroy the old monuments to Stalin and Choybalsan or leave them as they are.

Soviet Envoy Expresses Appreciation for Aid OW1812084788 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 17 (MONTSAME)—The Soviet Embassy in the MPR hosted a film-cocktail on 16 December.

V.I. Sitnikov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR, briefly informed of the outcomes of the recent regular plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He noted that the measures on realizing the reforms of the USSR political system, discussed at the plenary meeting and the amendments made to the USSR Constitution and the law on the election of people's deputies approved by the session, were of principal significance.

The Soviet ambassador highly appreciated the aid rendered by the Mongolian people to the Armenian people, who have suffered a severe earthquake and expressed on

behalf of the CPSU CC, USSR Government, and the entire Soviet people sincere gratitude to the MPRP CC, Mongolian Government, and the Mongolian people.

Sodnom Receives USSR State Committee Chairman
OW1812235388 Ulaanbaatar International in English
0910 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Sodnom has received in the Government House the visiting Chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices Pavlov and exchanged opinions on some questions on the reform and economic management.

Sodnom Greets DPRK Counterpart Yon Hyong-muk
OW1812235188 Ulaanbaatar International in English
0910 GMT 16 Dec 88

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Sodnom has congratulated Yon Hyong-muk of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on his appointment to the post of premier of Democratic Korea's Administrative Council. In his message Sodnom expressed the confidence that the friendship and cooperation of the two fraternal countries will further develop and expand for the good of the Mongolian and Korean peoples and in the interest, of course, of peace and socialism.

North Korea

Daily Denounces No's YONHAP Interview
SK2212044288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0434 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the sophism of the traitor No Tae-u in his recent "special interview" with "YONHAP News Agency."

Recalling that the traitor No Tae-u at the "special interview" blared that he would put forward a "new proposal for unification" shortly and cried for stepping up the splittist "northern policy" and put stress on the strengthening of "legal order" and "government power" over the issue of "eradication of injustices of the Fifth Republic".

Branding the "special interview" as a cunning chat of the dictator, the news analyst says:

This is a placatory and deceptive drama staged by one driven to the wall by the powerful waves of the struggle of the people to get out of the pretty fix.

All the utterances of No Tae-u are no more than a deceptive hokum to pull the wool over the eyes of the people. On the day after he played the drama, the traitor inspected units of the three services of the puppet Army to cry for "combat power buildup" and on the following day he called a "meeting of party officials" at which he trumpeted about "strengthened security," "defence of

the system" and "establishment of legal order". This was a concentric manifestation of his criminal plot to block the road of democratic development, put fresh muscle into the fascist system and give spurs to the execution of the splittist policy at any cost.

The No Tae-u group must stop the placatory and deceptive drama to cheat the people and step down and face judgement by the people.

News Analyst Criticizes 'Amnesty' in South
SK2212102788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 22 Dec 88

["Ridiculous Ruse"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet prime minister issued a "special statement" on "amnesty and reinstatement" on December 20, in which he described it as a "lenient" step, claiming that it is a "radical decision for a new process of democratization".

Refuting this, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says in a commentary today:

Most of those released by the puppets this time are ordinary criminals, and the political prisoners still remain behind bars.

"Radical decision" and "drastic step" noisily advertised by the No Tae-u group is a ridiculous ruse to save the confused political situation and maintain the dictatorial power by concealing its fascist color and misleading public opinion and a clumsy drama to lull the fighting spirit of South Korean students and people.

The puppet prime minister, while talking about "amnesty and reinstatement," threatened that all the "unlawful acts" going against "legalism," regardless of their ground and slogans, would be "dealt with strictly and decisively", thus glaringly revealing the true color of a fascist tyrant.

The No Tae-u group must repeal the evil laws of the fascist repressive system, unconditionally and immediately release all the wrongly detained patriots and people, give up the ridiculous deception and step down.

South Group Urges End to National Security Law
SK2112221288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1514 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 21 (KCNA)—The fighting committee for the abolition of the "public security law", an organization of dissidents and religious figures, held a public debate, according to the South Korean newspaper HANGYORE SINMUN. So Chun-sik who had been set free after being arrested as a Japan-born South Korean political prisoner noted at the debate that the "public security law" is little different in essence from the evil

law in the past the Japanese imperialists applied, forcing ideological conversion, upon Korean political offenders. He said that the South Korean fascist dictators imposed conversion upon political prisoners as a condition for their release.

Lawyer Cho Yong-nae branded the "public security law" as an anti-human evil law discarding all modern judicial principles and going against the guarantee of human rights of people.

We can find no country in the world where care and custody for the preservation of public peace is forced upon people because they were political prisoners, he said, stressing: Such fascist suppressive system exists only in South Korea.

Kim Nak-chung, chairman of the unification of the national council for independence, democracy and unification, said "before the abolition of the 'public security law' the question of abrogating the 'National Security Law' which gave birth to the law should be discussed urgently because the evil law makes it impossible to discuss any matter for national reunification.

Han Son-hwa, a family member of a political prisoner, expressed indignation at the fact that the fascist clique imprisoned her father again, claiming that "care and custody for the preservation of peace" is applicable to him though he cannot do any act for his decay in old age after serving 10 year prison term. [sentence as received]

Dissident Group Demands Arrest of Chon
SK2212043488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0428 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)—The "national struggle committee to probe the truth of the Samchong reeducation centre" on December 15 made public a statement titled "Our View on the Examination of the Documents of the Samchong Reeducation Centre and Report on Compensation to Victims", according to a report.

The statement branded the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as the real criminal in the case of the "Samchong reeducation centre" and demanded his immediate arrest on the murder charge.

It also resolutely rejected the fascist clique's trick to cover up their crimes with an insignificant amount of "compensation" and demanded the restoration of honor and sufficient material compensation to all the "victims of the Samchong reeducation centre" exceeding 60,000.

Choe Kwang Meets With Soviet Army Delegation
SK2212104588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1025 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)—Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, today met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of personnel of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces led by Colonel General B. Omelichev, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were officials concerned and the Soviet ambassador in Pyongyang.

DPRK-USSR Friendship Societies Sign Accord
SK2212044088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0431 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)—A 1989 protocol for cooperation between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was signed in Pyongyang on December 21.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Emul Khodzhayev, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich.

Daily Denounces Japan's DPRK Citizen 'Release'
SK2212035888 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0007 GMT 21 Dec 88

[NODONG SINMUN 21 December commentary: "A Crafty Trick"]

[Text] The Japanese Government announced that it would release our kidnapped citizen and specially allow him to reside in Japan in accordance with his hope, so that he could not be sent back home.

This is an expression of the intolerable hostile policy toward our Republic and an unpardonable crime encroaching upon the sovereignty of our Republic.

We resolutely denounce this dastardly and shameless act of the Japanese reactionaries. It is becoming a consistent policy of the Japanese reactionaries to enforce their hostile policy toward our Republic. The Japanese reactionaries are riding on the coattail of the U.S. imperialists and plotting a conspiracy with the South Korean

puppets to defame our dignity and prestige toward foreign countries. They are also using all kinds of means to slander our country's socialist system.

Kidnapping our citizen to Japan by force and dealing with the matter in an unjust way is a part of their maneuvers. The Japanese reactionaries took by force our citizen and tried in every way to brainwash him for 5 years. At last, they hatched a plot to release him and, under the cloak of according to his hope, continue to keep him.

His so-called hope and the confirmation of his hope by somebody clamored by the Japanese reactionaries are nothing but a brazenfaced pretext to justify their unreasonable measure. The Japanese reactionaries are committing indelible crimes repeatedly against our Republic and our people regarding the problem of our citizen.

Our people will never tolerate their criminal acts. What is more unbearable is that the Japanese reactionaries are calling for the settlement to the problem of the crewmen of the "Fujisan Maru No 18" and intergovernmental talks for improvement of relations between Korea and Japan, while announcing that they would not send back our citizen. This is ridiculous, indeed.

The Japanese reactionaries should not indulge in shallow tricks and immediately send back our citizen.

Papers Support PRC Stand Against 'Two Chinas'
SK2212050088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0451 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] *Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)*—The Korean people recognized and recognize the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate state of the Chinese people.

They express full support and solidarity for the just cause of reunification of the fraternal Chinese people who decisively oppose the "two Chinas" plot.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a commentary today supporting the statement of a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry denouncing the "two Chinas" plot of the Taiwan authorities.

The news analyst says:

Under the cloak of "flexible diplomacy" the Taiwan authorities stated that they would develop "official relations" with some countries which have diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

This movement of the Taiwan authorities shows that the so-called "flexible diplomacy" pursued by them is, in essence, a scheme to create "two Chinas."

The "flexible diplomacy" of the Taiwan authorities totally contradicts the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and their desire of reunification.

China is one and Taiwan is a part and parcel of the Chinese territory. To reunify the whole country is the unanimous desire of the entire Chinese people.

The Taiwan authorities' moves to create "two Chinas" run counter to the desire of the Chinese people.

The Korean and Chinese peoples are class allies and close comrades-in-arms who are struggling for the common aim and ideal.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no official or unofficial relations and contacts with the Taiwan authorities, true to its class stand and revolutionary obligation to the fraternal Chinese people.

The Taiwan authorities must give up their splittist schemes going against the unanimous desire of the entire Chinese people and the trend of the times.

A news analyst of MINJU CHOSON points out that the scheming of the Taiwan authorities to create "two Chinas" are quite the same with the intrigues of the South Korean authorities to create "two Koreas" with the encouragement of outside forces. China must be reunified into one in conformity with the will and desire of the Chinese people, it stresses.

Kim Il-song Greeted New Sri Lankan President
SK2212050288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0458 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] *Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)*—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 21 sent a message of greetings to Ranasinghe Premadasa on his election as president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message sincerely wishes him great success in his work for the prosperity of the country.

Kim Il-song Greeted by Salvadoran Party
SK2212042088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0415 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] *Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)*—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador supporting the new package peace overture for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country which was

made by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

Expressing positive support to the steps which were adopted at the joint meeting, the message says: These steps are greatly conducive to the struggle for achieving the reunification of Korea, defending world peace and easing the tensions.

O Chin-u Greet's Yugoslav Defense Secretary
SK2212042888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0420 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defence of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Today the Yugoslav People's Army, says the message, firmly guarantees by force of arms the struggle of the Yugoslav people to strengthen the fraternity and unity among various nationalities at home and accelerate socialist construction by further intensifying combat and political training.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of Korea and Yugoslavia will grow in scope and develop, the message wholeheartedly wishes the federal secretary for national defence and officers and men of the Yugoslav People's Army new success in the work to increase the defence capabilities of the country.

O Chin-u Greet's Vietnamese Defense Minister
SK2212042488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0418 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Le Duc Anh, minister of national defence of Vietnam, on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the armies of the two countries will continue to develop in the future, too, the message sincerely wishes the minister and the officers and men of the Vietnamese People's Army new success in the work to implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

O Chin-u Meets New Afghan Ambassador
SK2212043688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0430 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on December 21 met and conversed with Hashmatullah Kayani, newly appointed Afghan ambassador to Korea who paid a courtesy call on him.

Red Cross Sends Message to Thai Counterpart
SK2212043088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0423 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA)—The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of sympathy to the Thai Red Cross Society on the big losses in human lives and materials caused by the recent heavy rains in the southern area of Thailand.

The message says:

Hearing the sad news of big losses in human lives and materials caused by heavy rains that fell several times from the end of November in the southern area of your country, we express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the bereaved families of the dead and the population in the disaster area.

We believe that the afflicted area will be rehabilitated at an early date and the people's life be stabilized by the devoted efforts of the members of your Red Cross Society and your people.

Kim Chong-il Guides Creation of Opera
SK2212041188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0403 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 21 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, guided on December 19 the creation of the national opera "The Tale of Chun Hyang".

He was accompanied by Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and Chon Pyong-ho, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Han Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Nam-ki, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of culture and arts; Paek In-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts; and personages concerned.

The national opera "The Tale of Chun Hyang" has been adapted from a Korean national classic of the same title by the artists of the Pyongyang Art Troupe to suit the requirement of the times in hearty response to the party's literary and art idea.

The opera exposes the contradictions and irrationality of the status system of the old exploiter society where the discrimination between wealth and poverty and high and low held sway, and well shows the noble and beautiful moral ethics possessed by the Korean toiling people from olden times.

It is an excellent work which broke a new ground in creating an opera of our own style suitable to the requirements of the times and the inherent national sentiments and feelings of our people by applying the party's policy to develop the national cultural heritages through a correct combination of historicist and modernistic principles.

After seeing the performance, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that our writers and artists successfully completed with creative enthusiasm and collective wisdom the national opera "The Tale of Chun Hyang" with all its components including words, music, dance and stage decor on a high artistic plane following the five revolutionary operas and the revolutionary dramas, and highly estimated their creative achievements.

He advanced a series of tasks to inherit and develop the heritages of national culture properly and develop literature and art including opera on the chuche-oriented line.

The completion of the national opera "The Tale of Chun Hyang" is of weighty importance from the aesthetic point of view and in the inheritance and development of classics as well, said Comrade Kim Chong-il, adding: Both restorationism and national nihilism must be guarded against in the inheritance and development of the heritages of national culture.

He stressed that the writers and artists should produce more literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value suited to the ideology and sentiments of our people.

Chong Chun-ki Assesses Chuche Revolutionary Cause
SK1912015688 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 9 Sep 88

[Article by Chong Chun-ki: "The Republic is Our People's Banner of Struggle to Attain the Final Victory of the Chuche Cause"]

[Text] The chuche revolutionary cause explored in the forests of Mt Paektu has vigorously advanced toward its final victory over the past 40 years under the banner of the Republic.

The chuche cause, which began with the cause of imbuing the revolutionary ranks with the chuche idea, was deepened and developed further in the wake of the founding of the Republic and has now reached a new stage of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

In the course of the chuche cause advancing victoriously under the banner of the Republic, our country, which had once disappeared from the global map, has come to emit its shining rays across the world as a powerful socialist state of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense; and our people who were trampled underfoot and mistreated have become a happy and dignified people who enjoy their independent and creative life to the fullest extent after emerging as the dignified masters of a sovereign state. It is because they live in the Republic, our people's banner of struggle, that our people have had their past and present which brought their rewarding and happy life to full flower and are now assured a future full of hope which will attain the final victory of the chuche cause.

All functionaries, party members, and working people should cherish deep in their hearts the great pride and self-confidence of living and carrying out the revolution in the bosom of the DPRK and advance the chuche revolutionary cause more vigorously under its banner.

The DPRK is a genuinely revolutionary government of our people which is engaged in a struggle to attain the final victory of the chuche cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our Republic's government is a genuine people's government and a chuche-oriented government that defends the freedom and rights of the popular masses and struggles for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause. (Kim Il-song: "Selected works," Vol. 9, p 470)

The revolutionary cause of the working class to attain independence for the popular masses is to advance vigorously and to have the cause consummated through the sovereignty of the state.

The sovereignty of the state is the political right to rule and a basic factor that defines people's positions and roles. It is the sovereignty of the state that determines people's sociopolitical independence and political integrity as well as the material and economic conditions for the realization of independence. Only when they become the true masters of the state and society with the sovereignty of the state firmly in their hands, can the working masses, including the working class, resolve all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle to attain their own independence by independent and creative means and make the revolutionary cause advance victoriously.

The Republic's government, founded and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the pioneer and leader of the chuche cause, is our people's

banner of struggle that makes the chuche cause advance victoriously by putting forth the working masses as the masters of the state and society and by raising their position and role.

The DPRK is a chuche-oriented revolutionary government that struggles after assuming the ultimate realization of the chuche cause as its mission.

The chuche cause is a revolutionary cause that has been explored and developed under the banner of the chuche idea as well as a sacred cause designed to attain independence for the popular masses.

To completely attain independence for the working masses means to free them from the yoke of nature and society, to make them the true masters of nature and society, and make them fully enjoy their independent and creative life. To fully realize independence for the working masses, it is imperative to remake nature, society, and men according to the demands of the chuche idea.

Man is the master of nature and society and plays a decisive role in remolding nature and developing society. Therefore, making men genuine communist revolutionaries who possess high and lofty independence, creativity, and awareness constitutes the main aspect in achieving the chuche cause.

Nature and society are the indispensable environment and condition for man's independent and creative life. Men cannot live nor can they develop apart from nature and society. Therefore, only by remolding nature and all fields of society in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea along with man's reformation can man be provided with a genuine independent and creative life. In a nutshell, the chuche cause can achieve its final victory through the course of remolding nature and society in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea by making men genuine communist revolutionaries and by enhancing their position and role.

The Republic's adopting as its mission the achievement of the final victory of the chuche cause and the complete realization of the popular masses' independence is a requirement proceeding from its class essence and revolutionary character.

The goal and mission of state activity are, in nature, defined by what class holds state sovereignty and by what ideology is considered as the state's guiding ideology. Sovereignty of the state is the political ruling right. Therefore, sovereignty of the state represents the interests of the ruling class and adopts as its mission the realization of the ideology reflecting the will and demands of the ruling class.

The state of the exploiting class is a political tool designed to realize the ideology reflecting the reactionary will and demands of the exploiting class that has grasped

state power. Therefore, the state of the exploiting class adopts the realization of the interests and demands of the exploiting class as its mission.

The state of the working class is a state in which the working popular masses, including the working class, grasp state power. It is also a weapon to realize the revolutionary ideology reflecting the will and demands of the working popular masses, including the working class. Therefore, the state of the working class adopts the realization of independence of the working popular masses, the masters of the state of the working class, as its basic mission.

In our Republic, the working popular masses, including workers, farmers, and working intellectuals, have become the masters of the state and society. Therefore, our Republic is a most people-oriented, and chuche-oriented government and struggles to embody the immortal chuche idea which most correctly reflects the independent demands and interests of the working popular masses, including workers, farmers, and working intellectuals.

The chuche cause, which is the mission of our Republic, can be advanced and consummated victoriously only through the struggle to embody the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is a thorough revolutionary ideology which defines the basic purpose of the revolution as safeguarding and realizing independence, the life of social being, and which demands that the revolution continue until independence is completely realized. Thanks to the chuche idea, the man-centered revolutionary ideology, the road of making men the complete masters of the world and their destinies by thoroughly remolding nature and by reforming society and human beings and the road of achieving the eternal happiness and prosperity of mankind have been clearly illuminated. The chuche idea, which by adopting the realization of man's independence as the basic purpose of the revolution has most scientifically elucidated the way for realizing this, is the only guiding ideology of the revolution and construction of our times.

The Republic has successfully performed its mission of victoriously advancing the chuche cause by waging its activity, using the great and immortal chuche idea as an ideological, theoretical, and methodological basis.

Based on the chuche idea the Republic establishes and implements all of its lines and policies, defines the basic principles that should be adhered to in its state activity, establishes the basic ways and method of state activity, and advances the revolution.

The state's lines and policies are the strategy and tactics to embody the guiding ideology.

The Republic establishes its lines and policies embodying the *chuche* idea in consideration of the independent demands and interests of man and the popular masses, and implements them mobilizing the inexhaustible creative strength of the popular masses, thereby victoriously advancing the *chuche* cause. Pursuant to the fundamental strategy and line of socialist and communist construction, the Republic defines the strategic and tactical tasks to be implemented at each time and stage, the reunification policy, and foreign policy always based on the *chuche* idea, and thoroughly embodies the methodological principles elucidated by the *chuche* idea in implementing these policies.

The Republic victoriously advances the *chuche* cause not only by establishing and implementing all lines and policies based on the *chuche* idea but by defining and maintaining the fundamental principles to be abided by in the activities of the state.

The fundamental principles to be maintained in the activities of the state should be precisely defined and implemented to ensure the independence and consistency in the activities of the state of the working class and to enable the state to advance the revolutionary cause independently and with their own spirit.

The Republic puts forward and implements the *chuche* cause in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-defense in national defense as the fundamental principles to be maintained in state activities so that it can successfully carry out the honorable mission for the completion of the *chuche* cause without partiality or deviation. The method and means that are employed by the state of the working class in carrying out its activities is one of the key areas in advancing the revolutionary cause and fulfilling its mission. Even if it has established a scientific line and policy and the precise principles of activities, if the state of the working class fails to carry out its activities based on correct methods and means, it cannot carry out its mission successfully.

Because the Republic embodies the *chuche* idea and defines democracy as the fundamental method of the activities of the state, it enables the working popular masses to maintain their position as masters and carry out their role as masters, and enables the functionaries of the power organs to go among the masses with the revolutionary outlook on the masses, mobilizing them so that they can accelerate the revolution and construction.

Thus, because the Republic is a *chuche*-oriented regime that vigorously wages the struggle to embody the *chuche* idea with the fundamental mission of realizing the ultimate victory of the *chuche* cause, it has become the banner of our people's struggle for the completion of the *chuche* cause.

The DPRK is a mighty political weapon for the ultimate victory of the *chuche* cause.

The working popular masses should have a mighty political weapon to enhance their position and role and vigorously advance the revolutionary cause.

Politics is the social function that uniformly organizes and directs the activities of people in the interest of both class and society, and this is realized by a certain form of political organization. In a society where people have common interests and where unity and cooperation form the basis of social relations, the political organization represents the common interests of society and becomes a weapon for the struggle to realize them. Therefore, the working popular masses must vigorously advance the revolutionary cause under the banner of their true political organization which they must have so as to completely realize *chajusong*.

Our Republic is the most comprehensive political organization that represents the interests of the popular masses, including the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals, and it is a powerful political weapon to realize the *chajusong* of the working popular masses.

The Republic vigorously advances the *chuche* cause by enhancing the position and role of the popular masses and accelerating the remaking of man, society, and nature.

The remaking of nature, society, and man is an important component of the struggle for the *chajusong* of the popular masses. The *chajusong* of people is realized when they completely free themselves from their social subjugation, the bonds of nature, and the bonds of the old ideology and culture. To fulfill the *chuche* cause and realize the *chajusong* of the popular masses, nature, society, and man should be remade.

The Republic guarantees genuine independent rights for the popular masses and fosters their creative abilities. Thus, the Republic makes the popular masses mighty social beings.

Fostering man to become a mighty social being is a basic prerequisite of social development and a most preferential requirement for the realization of the *chuche* cause. Only when we accelerate human reform, and, thus, foster man to become the powerful main force of the revolution rallied firmly around the party and the leader and with genuine independent rights and creative ability can the revolutionary cause be successfully advanced.

Independent rights are the first life of man who is a social being. Men can occupy the position of masters of society and take on a mighty existence that can play the role of master of society only when they possess independent rights.

The Republic fosters the popular masses to become the genuine masters of the state and society, guarantees genuine freedom and rights for the popular masses, and realizes the popular masses' independent demands at a

higher level by strengthening its function and role as the revolution and construction are deepened. Thus, the Republic fosters the popular masses to become mighty social beings.

In order to foster the popular masses to become mighty social beings, it is imperative to arm them with the independent revolutionary ideology and to rally them around the party and the leader as a social and political organism. The chuche cause can be led to its final victory on the strength of the popular masses' united and creative strength.

The work of arming the popular masses with the revolutionary ideology and knowledge of science and uniting and rallying them as one is carried out by the government of the Republic which is a most comprehensive political organization. The Republic, which covers the broad popular masses under it, enhances its educational and indoctrinational function and role and, thus, educates and indoctrinates the popular masses. Thereby, the Republic rallies the popular masses around the party and the leader, and, consequently, fosters them to become the mighty main force of the revolution with great creative ability. The revolution and construction develop through the course of fostering the popular masses to become mighty beings, and, thus, enhancing their position and role. Therefore, only when we advance under the banner of the Republic can we victoriously consummate the chuche cause.

The Republic victoriously advances the chuche cause by vigorously accelerating the work of remolding nature and by displaying its function as an economic organizer.

The work of remolding nature is a struggle to promote the people's material and cultural life by accelerating economic construction. The people's material and cultural life and their ideological and spiritual life form two major fields in their social life, and the popular masses' independence should be achieved both in their ideological and spiritual life and material and cultural life. The chuche cause—the goal of which is to realize the independence of the popular masses—can be victoriously advanced only when both the ideological and spiritual life and the material and cultural life of the popular masses are firmly guaranteed.

The Republic is the genuine government of the people which carries out economic construction, assuming the duty of guaranteeing the people's material and cultural life. Through its function as an economic organizer, the Republic mobilizes and utilizes all resources in the country in a planned manner; grasps and guides production, distribution, accumulation, and consumption; and constantly ensures planned and balanced development of production and its invariable and sustained expansion and growth. Thus, the Republic strengthens the country's economic might, further promotes the people's living by accelerating the work of remolding nature, frees

the working people from their arduous and difficult tasks, and, thereby, provides the conditions so that the people can enjoy a happy life materially and culturally.

The Republic successfully carries out the work of accelerating social reform by enhancing its function and role.

The work of reforming society is a task to more reasonably improve and rectify social relations. Only when we accelerate the work of reforming society can the people not only achieve genuine equality in their political life, economic life, and cultural life, but also achieve their complete independence.

The Republic enhances the status and role of the people in society by strengthening its functions and constantly improves social relations in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea. The Republic, which implements the party's line of the three revolutions, continuously consolidates and develops the socialist system by vigorously accelerating the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—and actively spurs the work of social reform by turning cooperative ownership into all-people ownership and by powerfully waging the struggle to gain the complete victory of socialism.

The chuche revolutionary cause advances and achieves victory in a fierce class struggle. Because the chuche cause is aimed at realizing the class demands of the working class, it always entails a fierce confrontation with the class enemy and reactionary ideas throughout the entire period from the time when it is pioneered to the moment it attains ultimate victory. Unless the proletarian dictatorial function of the state—the weapon of the class struggle—is strengthened under these conditions, the independent and creative life of the popular masses cannot be protected nor can the revolutionary cause be victoriously advanced.

The Republic is a mighty weapon of the class struggle which our people firmly holds in their hands, and is a reliable defender of their independent and creative life. With this function, our Republic smashes all maneuvers of the class enemy at home and abroad, protects the independent and creative life of the popular masses, and leads the chuche revolutionary cause to victory.

As a matter of fact, our Republic is a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction which accelerates the work of remodeling man, nature, and society by adopting the consummation of the chuche cause as its fundamental mission and embodying the chuche idea, thus realizing the independent cause of the popular masses. For this, our Republic becomes the banner of our people's struggle for the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Over the past period, our Republic has been constantly consolidated and developed under the leadership of the party and the leader and has victoriously advanced the chuche revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Since the first day of its founding, the people's government has thoroughly defended the freedom and rights of the popular working masses and has led our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work to shining victory." (Kim Il-song: "Selected Works," Vol 32, p 528)

On the basis of his scientific analysis of the status and role of state power in carrying out the revolutionary cause throughout the entire period from the time when he embarked upon the road of the revolution to the present, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has correctly solved the problem concerning the people's power and has energetically led the struggle to powerfully advance the revolutionary cause.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has laid the precious historical basis of the people's government. On the basis of this brilliant tradition, he founded the people's government, the most superior revolutionary regime, after the liberation, and established the Republic. Thanks to this, our people have become the august masters of an independent and sovereign state, who firmly hold the power of the state in their hands, for the first time in history and they own a powerful political weapon to vigorously advance the chuche revolutionary cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally founded the Republic and has dynamically advanced the chuche cause by enhancing its function and role.

The first priority task facing the people's government after the liberation was to establish a new social system. Establishing a new social system facing the reality of our country, a backward colonial semifeudal society, was a very difficult and complicated struggle in which we had to pioneer an untrodden original road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song successfully discharged the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolutionary task of democracy and established the people's democratic system in the northern half. On this basis, he led the people's government without delay to the road of carrying out the socialist revolution. Also, he had the people's government solve many difficult and complicated problems in the socialist revolution in an original manner from the chuche-based standpoint. As a result, the Republic perfected the work of reforming production relations into socialist ones in the rural and urban areas in a short period of time after the war and established the most superior socialist system, in which exploitation and oppression have been eradicated forever, in the northern half of the Republic.

Thanks to the establishment of the socialist system, the exploitation of man by man has been eradicated forever and the social and political independence of the popular

masses has been put into practice in our country. This is a great revolutionary gain which the government of the Republic has achieved on the road of realizing the chuche cause.

Stating that a basic revolutionary task facing the Republic after the establishment of the socialist system is to carry out the three revolutions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has dynamically led the government of the Republic in the struggle to implement them.

Penetrating into the importance of the people's ideological consciousness in carrying out the three revolutions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the wise policy of giving priority to the ideological revolution and vigorously pushing ahead with the technological and cultural revolutions at the same time and had the people's government firmly hold and consistently implement the policy. To enable the people's power organs to vigorously arouse the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the popular masses, socialist workers, into carrying out the three revolutions, he had the power organs more thoroughly implement the revolutionary mass line, constantly improve the working style and method of functionaries, establish the system of the state organs in an orderly way, and thoroughly establish a revolutionary system and order in the state organs.

Today, our party is constantly enhancing the function and role of the people's government in compliance with the demands of the developing reality in which the entire society is imbued with the chuche idea, and wisely leading it to more vigorously advance the revolution and construction.

Under the wide leadership of the party and the leader, the our Republic has been further strengthened into a revolutionary power with invincible might and has effected a great advance in the struggle for victorious progress in the revolution and construction by powerfully accelerating the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

All workers are firmly equipped with the great chuche idea, the unitary idea of our party, and more solidly combined around the party and the leader as a single socio-political entity. Also, the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy have been pushed ahead. As a result, great success has been registered in socialist economic construction. In addition, a great revolutionary change has occurred in all fields of cultural construction as a result of the thorough implementation of our party's lines of the construction of national culture. Today, the chuche cause is approaching an epochal boundary for the complete victory of socialism under the revolutionary banner of the Republic.

Perceiving the proud traits of the Republic which infinitely thrives and prospers under the the party and the leader, our people envisage a hopeful future, in which the

chuche revolutionary cause will be ultimately consummated and the independence of the people will be completely realized, and more vigorously wage the struggle to realize the chuche revolutionary cause.

Over the past 40 years since it declared its founding to the world, our Republic has overcome piled-up difficulties and has victoriously advanced the chuche cause under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. However, the chuche cause has yet to be consummated ultimately, and the Republic is faced with the heavy but honorable task of achieving the complete victory of socialism, reunifying the fatherland, and imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea.

The most important task assigned to the Republic to victoriously advance the chuche cause is to thoroughly implement our party's lines of the three revolutions, upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

The three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—are high-stage revolutions aimed at completely realizing the independence of the popular masses by consummating socialist and communist construction. Only when the three revolutions are thoroughly carried out by constantly enhancing the function and role of the government of the Republic can the chuche cause, the cause of the popular masses' independence, be completed ultimately.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the banner of the people's government and the banner of the three revolutions are precisely that of independence and that of socialism and communism.

The people's power organs should firmly adhere to the party's lines of the three revolutions and direct their activities at the struggle to discharge the the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

In keeping with the elevated zeal of workers who have turned out to carry out the three revolutions, the people's power organs should give priority to political work, working with people, and conducting economic organizational work, and to the work of guaranteeing materials and technology in a planned manner. Thus, they should educate and nurture all social members to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries, smoothly solve problems in production by powerfully waging the movement for technical innovation, further improve the technological and cultural level of workers, and thoroughly establish tidiness in production and life.

Implementing the class line and the mass line is an important issue raising in the victorious advance of the chuche cause by the power organs.

The people's government is, in essence, a revolutionary regime of the working class. To maintain its working class-oriented nature and fulfill its mission, the people's regime should thoroughly implement the class line in its activities.

The functionaries of the state organs should see to it that state and social life is led in conformity with the aspirations and demands of the working class and that the sound living ethos of the working class prevails in the entire society.

The chuche cause—the socialist and communist cause—is realized by the creative role of a wide range of the popular masses. This being the case, the state power should thoroughly implement the revolutionary mass lines in its activities.

A fundamental requirement of the mass line is to defend the interests of the people and faithfully serve the people. The functionaries of the people's power organs should work as the people's faithful servants always serving the people, pay deep attention to the life of the people, and make active efforts to guarantee the people conditions for a happier life.

Also, the people's power organs should thoroughly establish a revolutionary system and order in all fields of state and social life and prudently manage the national economy.

Establishing a revolutionary system and order in all fields of state and social life is an intrinsic demand of the socialist society, an organized society. Only when a revolutionary system and order are established in all domains of social life and all people behave themselves in a disciplined and orderly way can the organizational common activities of people be smoothly guaranteed, the socialist system be consolidated and developed, and the revolutionary cause be advanced powerfully.

To establish a revolutionary system and order in society, socialist law-abiding life should be strengthened and at the same time, the administrative discipline of the state should be thoroughly established.

By further strengthening socialist law-abiding life, the people's power organs should thoroughly establish a revolutionary law-abiding ethos throughout the whole society and have all workers faithfully observe the state laws. Along with this, all people's power organs should more thoroughly establish an orderly work system, in which in a unified way they control and guide the overall state and social life, and set up strict discipline in which all fields and units unconditionally accept and thoroughly implement the decisions and directives of the party and the state.

To successfully discharge difficult and complicated revolutionary tasks assigned to it and powerfully advance the chuche revolutionary cause, the people's government

should more solidly establish the party's unitary ideological system, establish iron-willed discipline in which all activities are carried out in compliance with the intentions of the party and the leader, and have the functionaries of the power organs give full play to the revolutionary spirit, the party-minded spirit, the working class-minded spirit, and the people-minded spirit.

All functionaries of the power organs should more powerfully wage the struggle to expedite the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause by responsibly discharging their honorable revolutionary tasks with a high sense of loyalty to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people.

Correction to Paper Urges Arms Reduction

This correction pertains to the item headlined "Paper Urges Arms Reduction for Peace" published in the 21 December East Asia DAILY REPORT, pages 22-24:

Page 24, first column, last paragraph first sentence should read: ...forces be considered. His remarks about maintaining U.S. forces, the source of tension on the Korean peninsula, as they are while waiting for detente, or that the U.S. will merely consider reducing its forces—a far cry from withdrawing them—even though tension is reduced, are indeed preposterous.... (rewording)

South Korea

U.S. Agreement Hurts Trade With Bloc Nations
SK2212024788 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
17 Dec 38 p 2

[Text] Last year, a memorandum on export controls between Korea and the United States was exchanged. The National Assembly is in the midst of ratifying this memorandum, but definite restrictions on items have not yet been decided upon. This makes it difficult for domestic enterprises engaged in promoting trade with communist bloc countries such as the Soviet Union, China, and East Europe to continue such export activities.

On 14 December, the ministry of trade and industry and business circles said Korea had exchanged a memorandum on exports to communist bloc countries with the United States in September 1987. On the basis of this memorandum, the United States is demanding controls on exports to communist bloc countries on which the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls [COCOM] or the United States have controls.

Also, since this memorandum is an administrative agreement between the two countries, the United States is strongly requesting the Korean Government to observe this.

Therefore, Korean enterprises which have received orders for the so-called strategic items, such as electronics, communications, and machinery, from communist bloc countries are worried that the United States might strongly retaliate against Korean enterprises that export these items, making it difficult to readily respond to these orders.

Tens of thousands of items are controlled by COCOM. This makes the situation very complicated and, furthermore, the standards for the level of technology are vague, so it is possible for the United States to retaliate.

Moreover, the United States is strengthening its restrictive measures by prohibiting exports to the United States and purchasing contracts with the federal government for 2 to 5 years on enterprises that violate the regulations on COCOM export controls according to the new overall trade law ratified in September of last year. This is of great concern for domestic enterprises.

Recently, a worker in a domestic enterprise said that his company had received a request from the Soviet Union to export electronic products. However, the company is worried because there might be restrictive measures from the United States' side since they do not know about the detailed range of regulations on export controls toward communist bloc countries that was exchanged in the memorandum by Korea and the United States. He also said that even though they made inquiries about this matter at the ministry of trade and industry and the ministry of foreign affairs they did not receive concrete answers.

Also, another worker at an enterprise said that Toshiba Machinery, a subsidiary company of Japan's Toshiba Company was prohibited from purchasing contracts with the United States federal government and from exporting to the United States for 3 years for selling state-of-the-art military weapons technology to the Soviet Union. He also indicated that with this kind of previous example, Korean enterprises promoting full-scale trade with communist bloc countries should prepare in advance for this.

In particular, workers at this kind of enterprises are indicating that advanced countries such as the United States and Europe are apt to export a lot to communist bloc countries while strengthening export controls on Korea. They say the government should be cautious in concluding an agreement with the United States.

In response to this, a worker of the Ministry of Trade and Industry said that the memorandum exchanged last year has not been ratified by the National Assembly. Therefore, it has not come into affect, and since there is no concrete agreement on items, there is no need to worry yet. This person said that in the upcoming discussion the items the items and areas of restriction would be decided upon so that the agreement will be of advantage to Korea.

Export controls on communist bloc countries were formed by COCOM in 1949 by 16 nations, including the member nations of NATO and Japan, to mutually control the export of strategic items to communist bloc countries. Also, the United States claimed last year that since Korea's technological level has improved, there has to be controls on exports to communist bloc countries. This was exchanged in the memorandum between Korea and the United States.

Specialists foresee that even if Korea does not join COCOM but this memorandum is ratified in the National Assembly, controls on exports to communist bloc countries must be abided by according to COCOM regulations, and accordingly this will make it inevitable for domestic enterprises to feel cautious in trade with communist bloc countries. Korea, even though it is not a member of COCOM, is expected to be in an unfavorable position in which it will have to abide by COCOM rules to conform to the memorandum signed with the United States, while it has no influence in changing COCOM regulations.

Counterproposal Planned for North Talks

SK2212044988 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
21 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] The government is presently studying a counterproposal to put forth to North Korea within the year to hold North-South political and military talks, with the prime minister as head, first by deciding the agenda through a working-level preliminary contact between two vice-minister level officials. This was learned on 20 December.

It has also been learned that the government will soon establish a countermeasure committee between concerned government offices, such as the office of prime minister, the Ministry of National Unification, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Agency for National Security Planning, in order to prepare for North-South political and military talks. The government has also decided to have the Ministry of National Defense and the conference of the joint chiefs of staff work out strategies for talks.

The government plan is based on North Korea's 16 November proposal to hold seven- to nine-member high-level political and military talks in mid-December with a vice minister as head and with an army chief of staff as deputy head.

Saying that mutual trust must be a precondition of progress in North-South political and military talks, a government source said that the question of installing a hotline between the military authorities in the North and South, mutually exchanging military exercise observation teams, and practically turning the DMZ into a peace zone would be preferentially discussed at the North-South political and military talks.

In this connection, the government is studying a plan to form a supervisory group, which would be formed of non-Warsaw Pact Organization member nations such as Switzerland, Sweden, and other Nordic countries and the North and South, for easing tension in military relations in the course of turning the DMZ into a peace zone and easing tension in military relations between the North and South.

The government considers it appropriate to hold full-fledged North-South political and military talks after a nonaggression declaration is adopted at North-South parliamentary talks and is confirmed at the North-South summit. In this regard, it is presently preparing a draft nonaggression declaration.

The countermeasure committee of concerned government offices will work out relevant countermeasures, considering the reduction of arms, not the reduction of troops. The reorganization of positions for the deployment of precision weaponry and the two sides' fire power along the truce line would be the main subjects for the talks.

With regard to this, a defense ministry official said that the reduction of arms [rather than the reduction of troops] would be a major issue of the talks because North Korea is under an all-time, all-citizen mobilization system and maintains the militarization of all organizations and, accordingly, it would be meaningless, even if it reduces its troops to 100,000.

The official added that we, however, should spur modernization in weaponry and the establishment of an early warning system to achieve a balance until 1992, because our military strength is inferior to North Korea's by about 60 percent.

Unification Board Official Reaction

SK2212010488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 22 Dec 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "North Korea's Motives"]

[Text] Officials handling inter-Korea affairs are trying to evaluate the motives of north Korea in making a series of proposals toward the south.

"The North seems to have decided to launch a peace offensive," an official at the National Unification Board said yesterday.

Following a proposal for high-level political and military talks last month, the north this week has called for talks on fielding a single sports team in the 1990 Asian Games, and a three-way conference involving the two Koreas and the United States.

"The north's proposals may be related with its efforts to cope with the changing situations on and around the peninsula, and counteract reconciliation moves from the south," the official said.

North Proposes Single Korean Team for Games
SK2212003088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] North Korea proposed yesterday that South and North organize a unified team for the 1990 Asian Games to be held in Beijing, China.

The North Korean overture was made in a letter sent by its Olympic Committee president Kim Yu-sin to his South Korean counterpart, Kim Chong-ha. The letter was conveyed to the South at the truce village of Panmunjom at 10 a.m. yesterday.

The North Korean Olympic Committee president also proposed that the South and North hold a meeting, at Panmunjom next February, to discuss the issue of forming a single Korean team for the Beijing Asiad.

Upon receiving the proposal, KOC [Korean Olympic Committee] president Kim Chong-ha immediately came up with an affirmative response, saying that "we will consider the North's proposal carefully."

In his letter, North Korea's Kim said, "We have to put an end to the abnormal situation that people of the same blood confront against each other on international stages."

"For this end, I courteously propose to your side that the North and South participate in the upcoming 11th Asian Games (in Beijing) as a single team," he said.

He went on that a single team from the two Koreas to the Asian Games would help "demonstrate to the entire world the will of our people toward national unification and contribute to national reconciliation and unity."

Then, he suggested that the two sides each form a delegation of five members, led by the vice president of their Olympic committee, and met at Panmunjom around the end of next February.

The Olympic leaders of the two Koreas, earlier, exchanged views on the matter of forming a unified contingent to the Beijing Games "personally," in Vienna during the general session of the Association of National Olympic Committees held Dec. 5-9, according to Kim Chong-ha.

The KOC president told reporters, "The envisioned formation of a single Korean team is our basic position we have maintained, so far."

Noting that his North Korean counterpart's letter "is very courteous," Kim said that the proposal is "realistic."

"We will examine the North's overture carefully taking as much time as possible, and we hope that conditions and basis for the realization of South-North sports exchanges will be created," he said.

Kim also said, "It takes about two years, at least, for us to form a unified sports team, and North Korea's proposal for a single team came with two years left until the Beijing Asian Games. So, it is sufficiently indicated that the proposed single team can be formed, supported by the North's sincerity."

Asked to elaborate on the background of the North's overture, Kim cited the latest "mood for reconciliation" among the South and North.

He further said that "it would not be very desirable for the two Koreas to fight with each other before the Korean residents living in China, especially in sports battles such as boxing."

"I think that a would-be single team to the Asian Games will give momentum for the South and North to send a unified team in other international sports meets," he added.

South and North Korea had face-to-face talks to discuss the formation of a single sports team six times since they first sat together in Lausanne, Switzerland and Hong Kong in 1964 in preparation for the Tokyo Olympics.

In 1984, Seoul and Pyongyang also had three rounds of talks at Panmunjom at the proposal of the North to discuss the issue of sending a unified Korean team to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. No agreement was again reached.

The two Koreas held their third sports talks in Lausanne last year along with the International Olympic Committee on the issue of North Korea's demand for the co-hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

North Korea, who attempted to lead a Communist boycott of the Seoul Olympics, but to no avail, stayed away from the Games as its co-hosting demand was rejected, both by Seoul and the IOC [International Olympic Committee].

Second Part of Reporter's Pyongyang 'Travelogue'
SK2112133688 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
17 Dec 88 p 3

[Second installment of "Travelogue" by Yi Chan-sam, Chief Editor of CHUNGANG ILBO's Chicago branch, entitled "North Korea: I Visited and Observed"]

[Excerpts] Pretty and lively "comrade maids" working in the hotel showed a most sensitive reaction to the recently-sweeping trend of openness.

One day, I asked one of the maids if she would marry a bachelor Korean resident in the United States. She answered: Why should I leave this glorious fatherland where the people live well. I would not mind if that bachelor came to the warm bosom of the fatherly leader and lived with me here. She then made cynical remarks that many Korean residents in the United States appeared to be philanderers. [passage omitted]

The people in the place near the Koryo Hotel, the largest hotel in Pyongyang, have many opportunities to meet with foreign tourists and hear about Western society from them. The scene of families and a couple of man and woman eating together in a restaurant is seen not only in this area but also in many other places in Pyongyang. This is the feature of today's Pyongyang.

A relevant official in the Tourist Bureau said that about 30,000 to 50,000 tourists visit Pyongyang each year and this number will increase. According to his remarks, the outward change will certainly be accelerated.

Furthermore, I was greatly surprised when I paid an unplanned visit to an ordinary household early in the morning.

Without a guide, I knocked on the door of an apartment and entered the house. There were two bedrooms, a modern-style kitchen, and a flush toilet with a bathtub. There were also a refrigerator and a gas range. The housewife in her forties kindly answered the questions of an unexpected visitor who called on her house in an impolite manner.

She said that "thanks to the great leader's benevolence, we live happily."

She introduced herself as a translator of Russian language and said that her husband is a college professor and they have three children. She added that two sons are serving in the Army and their daughter works in a plant. [passage omitted]

She stated that her monthly salary is 130 won and that of her husband is 150 won, thus leading a middle-class life. She said that the house next to hers is an even "larger living house" with three bedrooms.

The income of the residents in Pyongyang ranges from 80 won to 150 won, and the exchange rate with the U.S. dollar is \$2 to 1 won. The rent, educational expenditure, and health care are free.

I was not sure whether the household I unexpectedly visited belonged to a higher class family or not, but such an apartment building was seen in many places in Pyongyang. Needless to say, there were many apartment buildings similar to or worse than that of the common people in Seoul. However, the Korean residents in the United States who visited as tourists, the guides, and

many other people I met unanimously stated that there is no need for a Pyongyang citizen, though he engages in hard work, to worry about his meal. [passage omitted]

I have seen a number of various stores in downtown Pyongyang and many citizens standing in line with baskets to buy foodstuffs, including vegetables.

I visited two department stores including the "No. 1 Department Store." The quality of daily necessities displayed there was similar to that of ours in the early sixties. [passage omitted]

It appeared that the conservation movement has become a habit of life for the people in Pyongyang. As a result, the hallway in the Koryo Hotel was dim and the rule of turning on the light to confirm the room number after getting off the elevator and going to one's room after turning off that light was thoroughly observed.

Soviet Officials Visit To Discuss Shipbuilding *SK2212073288 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean* *0500 GMT 22 Dec 88*

[Text] It has been learned that four government officials and representatives of business enterprises from the Soviet Union recently visited South Korea and proposed the establishment of a joint shipbuilding company.

According to a business source concerned, four Soviets, two director-level federal government officials and two representatives of business enterprises, visited South Korea on 14 December in extreme secrecy and held discussions at the Korea Maritime and Port Administration from 16 to 19 December issues regarding Soviet ship repair and stay in South Korea by Soviet seamen. It has been learned that they visited Samsung and Hyundai yesterday and the day before yesterday, and proposed the establishment of a joint-venture shipbuilding company with South Korea.

In particular, they reportedly told our business circles that they desire to not only repair Soviet ships but also build ships in South Korea. It has been also learned that they left [Korea] today after inquiring about the assistance for the deferred-payment export fund and warranty conditions for shipbuilding.

Visit Hyundai, Samsung *SK2212090788 Seoul YONHAP in English* *0858 GMT 22 Dec 88*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 22 (YONHAP)—Four senior Soviet maritime officials have recently visited Seoul to sound out South Korean shipbuilders on their willingness to export ships to the Soviet Union on a deferred payment basis, a leading daily published here reported Thursday.

The Soviet officials, who visited South Korea Dec. 14-22, also discussed with the Korean shipbuilders matters concerning a possible joint-venture shipping company in South Korea, the CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS said in a front-page story.

The Soviet visitors met with Korean Government officials at the Trade-Industry and Finance Ministries and the Maritime and Port Authority to obtain information on such matters.

The paper also said that the Soviet officials were particularly interested in the terms and conditions under which South Korean shipbuilders could export ships to Moscow on a deferred payment basis should the Soviet Union place orders with Korea for ship construction.

The Soviet officials visited Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co., and Samsung Shipbuilding and Heavy Industrial Co., leading shipbuilders in Korea, it was said.

The visitors also requested Korean Government officials to grant all possible conveniences to Soviet crews staying in Korea when they anchor their ships at Korean shipyards for repairs.

Four Soviet ships are now undergoing repairs at the Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Company in the southeastern port city of Ulsan, the source added.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Hyundai Chairman Invited to Pyongyang
SK2212130088 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] [Anchorman Pak Song-pom] It has been revealed that North Korea officially invited Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai group to visit.

In a news conference today, Ku Cha-kyong, president of the Federation of Korean Industrialists, said that chairman Chong Chu-yong was invited by the North Korean authorities to visit North Korea and that North Korea passed this notification on through Hungary.

Reporter Kim Chong-yul has more.

[Begin Kim videotape recording] Ku Cha-kyong, president of the Federation of Korean Industrialists, revealed that recently North Korea has officially invited Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai group, to visit and that the opinions of the two sides are different from each other at present over the issue of whether chairman Chong Chu-yong's North Korean trip should be secret or not. He added that thus his visit to North Korea still remained uncertain.

President Ku Cha-kyong stated that our side's position is that chairman Chong Chu-yong's visit to Pyongyang should be reported by foreign news and be open as means to resolve the issue of ensuring the personal safety of the visitor. However, North Korea, contrary to this, showed its position that an open visit is not to its liking.

It has been learned that North Korea's inviting chairman Chong Chu-yong was made in response to his inquiry made through Hungary as to the possibility of visiting North Korea. Thus, North Korea accepted chairman Chong Chu-yong's inquiry through the Hungarian diplomatic channel.

It was also learned that chairman Chong Chu-yong, in addition to his plan to push ahead with the trade in commodities between the North and the South, inquired as to the possibility of visiting North Korea to discuss the plan to jointly participate in the development of Siberia and postwar restoration projects in the Middle East with technology and equipment offered by South Korea while North Korea offers manpower.

A source in the economic field said that chairman Chong Chu-yong is deeply interested in the development of Mt Kumgang.

Meanwhile, Kim U-chung, chairman of Daewoo group, received a proposal to visit North Korea in Geneva last year. But this is the first time for North Korea to officially invite a domestic businessman. [end recording]

Soviet Red Cross Expresses Thanks for Aid
SK2212005288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] The delegation of the Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) which arrived at the Moscow Airport at around 3:50 p.m. Monday, Moscow time, were greeted by senior vice president of the Soviet Red Cross, Dr. Tiuliandin and other officials.

The four-member delegation headed by KNRC secretary general Chon Yu-yun left for Moscow on Monday morning carrying relief goods for the victims of Armenian earthquake aboard a Korean Air (KAL) Boeing 747.

The KAL plane was the first Korean airliner ever allowed to land in the Soviet Union.

The Korean delegation also signed a letter of donation for the delivery of the relief supplies for Soviet officials at the headquarters of the Soviet Red Cross at around 7 p.m. Monday.

All this was revealed by a telephone report by the delegation from Moscow, a KNRC spokesman said.

A senior Soviet Red Cross official was quoted as expressing deep gratitude to the people of Korea for sending the relief goods.

In the meantime, Soviet Red cross president Dmitry Venedictov sent a telegram to his Korean counterpart Kim Sang-hyop Tuesday in which he said "We gladly accepted the relief supplies of KNRC and I would like to express our deep gratitude in lieu of the victims."

The Korean delegation is expected to return home tomorrow, according to the KNRC spokesman.

The relief goods the KNRC included medical equipment, blankets and \$100,000 in cash.

Daily Urges Wariness in USSR Relations
SK2212011288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 22 Dec 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Soviet Approach to Korea"]

[Text] A streak of favorable signs is coming from the northern shores of Asia these days. There is no reason to be negative about the evolving changes in the stance of the Soviet Union toward Korea, although they do not necessarily obviate the need for our unremitted caution.

In talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno early this week in Tokyo, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze disclosed that the Soviet government has given travel permits to 82 Koreans who wish to visit south Korea. Shevardnadze's remarks signified Moscow's readiness to relieve the plight of ethnic Koreans taken to Sakhalin by Japan for forced labor during World War II and left there high and dry ever since.

At the same time, the Soviet leader was quoted as having said the Soviet Union took much interest in President No Tae-u's speech delivered at the United Nations last October and that he will exert all-out efforts to solve the problems of the Korean peninsula.

It was also learned that an adviser to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on external affairs, who is director of the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Affairs and concurrently a member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, will visit Seoul next January.

Other reports have it that Moscow invited Korean construction companies to enter bidding for development project in Siberia and requested a loan from Korea sources. The volume of indirect trade between the Soviet and South Korea has been on a steady increase. The Soviet authorities have relaxed conditions for issuing visas for our citizens going to the Soviet Union.

The apparent warming of relations between Seoul and Moscow is due to two factors. It was primarily prompted by the unreserved open-door policy of our government to deal squarely with any East bloc countries without political or ideological prejudice.

The trend toward relaxation is reinforced by Gorbachev's policy of detente as part of his perestroika reforms. The pragmatic and conciliatory attitude of the Soviet government toward the world, including Korea, will be a positive element in enhancing the chances for international security and peace.

Our reaction to the Soviet move should naturally be positive, dynamic and flexible. It must, however, be tempered with a due amount of wariness and alertness lest it should tempt us to gulp down all that it offers. The feat of balancing oneself, exploring the benefits while avoiding the pitfalls, calls for sober realism and forward-looking acumen.

Volume of Trade With Hungary Doubles
SK2212005688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Dec 88 p 6

[Text] Sandor Csanyi, director of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce [HCCI] in Seoul, said that the direct bilateral trade volume between Hungary and Korea will double by the end of the year from the previous year.

Speaking at an academic seminar, organized by the Institute of East and West Studies of Yonsei University yesterday, he stressed that the two nations were heading to boost bilateral trade ties at swift pace since the exchange of trade offices earlier this year.

"Besides the opening of trade offices on a mutual basis, the permanent mission of the Republic of Korea opened in Budapest last month and the Hungarian mission opened in early Dec. to set the framework for inter-governmental exchanges, to intensify business, scientific-technological and cultural connections," he pointed out.

"The effects of our intensified contacts can be easily seen. Our direct bilateral trade volume will be double than that of last year to \$30-35 million," he went on.

The senior Hungarian business official who represents the HCCI in Seoul as its inaugural director since March, this year, noted that the diversification of foreign trade relations and the increasing of convertible currency export by importing high technology in joint ventures are the key issues for his nation.

"Hungary can be a good trade partner for Korea as it has a good geographical location in the center of Europe and low operational costs for joint ventures."

"The products of these ventures can easily reach East or West European destinations," he emphatically remarked.

He added that his nation has created advantageous conditions for joint ventures as it provides five years' tax holiday, guarantees the free transfer of profits and foreign ownership.

Sandor Csanyi went on that the Hungarian Parliament adopted a new company law and more legislation is in sight which will encourage and promote foreign investment.

At present, there are somewhat less than 200 joint ventures in Hungary and several dozen are in preparation, according to him.

Pointing out that many Korean businessmen lack knowledge about the economic life and system of his country, he said it has allowed Koreans to telephone, fax, and telex to Hungary freely and there was already direct banking arrangements between the Korea Exchange Bank and the National Bank of Hungary.

Discussions With Iraqi Minister Conclude
SK2212110088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0945 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—Korean businesses' advancement into Iraq is expected to be brisk as the Middle East nation has asked Korea to take part in its postwar reconstruction projects, news reports said Thursday.

The request came at the fourth session of the Korea-Iraq joint committee, held here Dec. 19-22, during which Korea's construction minister and Iraq's housing and construction minister signed an accord featuring cooperation by the two nations in such fields as construction, trading and finance.

During the session, Iraqi Minister Al-Marzuq expressed gratitude to Korean businesses whose employees risked their lives during the Iran-Iraq War. Iraqi side was reported to have asked for Korea's participation in various postwar rehabilitation projects which necessitate some 10 billion U.S. dollars of investment altogether.

Iraq suggested that Korea participate in such construction projects as a second steel plant with a production capacity of 160,000 metric tons (m/t) of steel per year, the expansion project of Al-Basrah steel plant (with a production capacity of 2 million m/t of steel per year), an automobile plant (90,000 autos and 30,000 pickups per year), and a steel pipe plant (160,000 m/t of pipe per year).

Other projects include the Al-Ka'im chemical fertilizer plant expansion, 18 thermoelectric power plants, an auto parts plant, and home appliance production plants (with a production capacity of 100,000 washing machines and 50,000 vacuum cleaners per year).

In addition, the accord calls for Korea to invite 20 Iraqi technicians to Korea for training next year and for Korea to supply steel products for Iraq's manufacturing sector.

The Korean side expressed concern over delays in Iraqi payments for some construction projects and the subsequent financial burdens of the South Korean contractors. The Korean side also complained of the Iraqi method in the past of paying construction charges in crude oil. The Iraqi side replied that it would take immediate measures to resolve such problems.

The aggregate sum of overdue Iraqi payments so far totals 109 million dollars, while the amount paid in crude oil reaches totals 118 million dollars, according to informed sources.

Kim Tae-chung Urges Release of Political Prisoners
SK2112015488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 21 Dec 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Call for Overall Release"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung yesterday said all prisoners of conscience should be released so that the issue is never raised again.

He asked Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, who made a courtesy call on Kim on the day, to adopt a parliamentary investigation system if the government wants to finish the ongoing parliamentary hearings soon.

The PPD president also emphasized that true law and order in society is only achieved when democracy is fully practiced because "law and order without democracy is only an instrument for authoritarianism."

Kim yesterday visited 10 welfare facilities including orphanages and homes for the elderly.

He pledged that he and his party would try to make the nation, which is an "undeveloped country" where social welfare is concerned, at least "semi-developed" during the term of the National Assembly.

'Political' Prisoners Freed Under Amnesty
SK2212005088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Under a sweeping government amnesty, "political" prisoners including Chang Ki-pyo and Kim Hyon-chang were released yesterday from major prisons scattered across the country.

They vowed to fight to the last to prevent "mass production" of so-called "political" prisoners, coming out of the heavy iron gates yesterday morning.

Warmly received by his relatives and dissident leaders in tears, Chang expressed his determination to struggle to rescind various evil laws under which the government sent political fighters to prison.

Chang was set free at the Kongju prison in Chungchongnam-to.

"I am very sorry to come out of prison alone, leaving behind bars my colleagues who had fought the dictatorial government to safeguard the people's right for existence," he said in tears.

Mun Pyo-sik, 30, who had been convicted of the arson attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan in 1982, was received by his parents and about 80 students of Korea Theological Seminary at the Chongju prison in Chungchongpuk-to at 9:50 a.m. yesterday.

Appearing from the gate, he shouted the slogan, "Arrest and punish former president Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha immediately."

Kim Nam-chu who was released from prison in Chonju, Chollapuk-to, vowed to offer himself on the "altar of democracy."

Fifteen relatives of the dissident including his mother Mun Il-lim, 72, waited for him before the prison gate from 4 a.m. yesterday.

Kim Hyon-chang, 38, who released from the Taegu prison, said that he felt guilty about getting out of the prison alone on his own two feet, parting with many brave fighters for freedom and democracy in the prison cells.

He was arrested and sentenced in connection with an attack on the American Cultural Center in Taegu.

He warned that the government should not gloss over the irregularities committed during the period of the Fifth Republic by releasing "conscientious" political prisoners.

Kwangju Panel Hears Testimony From Retired General
SK2112010288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] Choe Ung, commanding general of the 11th airborne brigade at the time of the May 18-27, 1980 Kwangju bloodshed, said yesterday that 60 bullets were distributed to each soldier before his troops departed for Kwangju to put popular protests under control.

One battalion of his brigade first fired against protesting citizens in front of the Chollanam-to provincial office at 1:30 p.m. on May 21, leaving 54 dead or seriously wounded.

The shooting took place seven and a half hours before martial law commander Yi Hui-sung declared that the military would exercise "self-defense" against protesters who were armed with rifles picked from police arsonals.

Official documents show that the rifles came in possession of the protesters before the shoot-out, while oppositionists maintain that the citizens were armed to counter soldiers' firing.

Choe, now ambassador to Pakistan, said that he received a report on the firing after his troops were retreated to Kwangju's suburb several hours later.

He said that he understands his staff might have reported the shooting to superior commanders through a formal channel, but he added he is not sure.

Neither martial law commander Yi Hui-sung nor Yung Hung-nong, Cholla provincial martial law commander, said they received the report in a testimony at the special Kwangju panel earlier.

Choe strongly hinted that he made the report to Chong Ho-yong, backing a wide allegation that there was an informal, but more direct link to his headquarters instead of a formal command channel.

Yi Pyong-hyon, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified that key military commanders discussed the setup of a junta and the disbandment of the Assembly in their meeting on May 17, called to discuss the nationwide expansion of the state of martial law.

He said that he objected the agenda when then defense minister Chu Yong-pok informed him and Yi Hui-sung of it prior to the meeting.

"I reasoned that the abolition of the legislature is contrary to the Constitution even under the state of martial law. The establishment of an emergency military body is too political to be debated in a session of military personnel," he said.

The participants were required to give their signatures on a blank sheet after they agreed to the extension of the military control and Yu said he thought that contents of their debates might be attached to the paper.

Their accord was approved in a hastily convened Cabinet meeting for less than 10 minutes without discussion in the evening.

Another witness Kim Ok-kil, then education minister, recollected that the government building where the Cabinet meeting was arranged was cordoned off by armed soldiers who were also positioned in the corridors.

She said that the soldiers allowed her admission after identifying her status.

However, she would not admit opposition allegations that she was forced to give a consent to the expansion of the martial law situation, disappointing members from the opposition array who called the outspoken university president-turned minister to the witness stand.

A battalion commander of the 7th Airborne Brigade which was mobilized to quell the civilian uprising testified that he received an order to put down the demonstrations from Chong Ung, commander of the 31st Army Reserve Division in Kwangju after being deployed there at 2 a.m. of May 18, 1980.

Kwon Sung-man, logistics officer at the Military Intelligence Command, Army, denied the opposition allegation that there was a separate chain of command for the military operation in the Kwangju area outside the official line.

"Gen. Chong Ung, commander of the 31st Division issued an order at the ground of Chonnam National University at 14:30 of May 18 to arrest leaders of street demonstrations by all means, even at the risk of life," said Kwon.

He alleged that Chong, current lawmaker of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, said that police force could no longer control the demonstrators.

Kwon quoted Gen. Chong as saying, "If you fail to put down the demonstrations, a worse situation will take place."

Gen. Chong, Pak Chun-pyong, then commander of the 20th Army Infantry Division, and So Myong-won, then chief of student affairs of Chonnam National University, will testify at a hearing today.

Cardinal Kim Urges Truth

SK2112013288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Dec 88 p 9

[Text] Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan yesterday called on people involved in the 1980 Kwangju citizens' uprising and the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic to make known the whole truth.

"Those who committed wrongdoings in connection with those incidents and those who were related to them in one way or other, should unveil the truth and confess their mistakes frankly for the sake of themselves and the nation," said the cardinal in a Christmas message.

Citing that the government and the ruling party should take the responsibility for those incidents more than others, he said the government and its party should exhibit a resoluteness in expelling the bad things of the past and confirm its departure from the Fifth Republic.

"It is not for vengeance or punishment that we are seeking the truth. We cannot be saved through vengeance and hatred. Hatred and vengeance will plunge us into a vicious circle of violence and vengeance. To clarify the truth is to correct today's situation and not to repeat the past wrongdoings," he said.

He said that many people died, were arrested and tortured during the past eight years when injustice and ill practices of power were prevalent.

"That is why the truth should be unveiled. That is why the truth should not bring forth any vengeance. Only the sufferer can forgive, and they are saved through their forgiveness. Salvation comes only when those who did wrong repent of their wrongdoings and when those who suffered forgive the tortures," he said.

Special Forces Leader Gave Order

SK2112031988 Seoul YONHAP in English
0303 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 21 (YONHAP)—A retired lieutenant army general admitted Tuesday that a battalion commander of special warfare forces first ordered to open fire on protesters at the time of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

Choe Ung, then commander of the 11th Brigade of the Special Warfare Forces said during testimony at a parliamentary hearing on the bloody uprising that the soldiers opened fire for self-protection because violent protesters drove an armored personnel carrier and two buses toward troops in downtown Kwangju on May 21, 1980.

Choe said the order to open fire was made by An Pu-ung, a battalion commander of his paratroop brigade, who Choe said ordered the soldiers the massive shooting as a self defense to save their lives.

The shoot-out, which left more than 50 civilians dead or seriously wounded, was a major incident that led the ten-day violent massive demonstration in the western provincial capital to the uncontrollable stage.

It was the first time that a then military commander involved in the suppressive military operation directly referred to who ordered the first shoot-out.

Choe, who currently serves as Korean ambassador to Pakistan, denied the opposition's charges that the Special Warfare Forces opened fire on the civilians to intentionally aggravate the situation.

Choe said instead that a group of armed civilian protesters opened fire at the paratroopers from the roof of the provincial office building before the soldiers returned the fire as a warning.

The retired three-star general, contradicting prior testimony by then martial law Commander Yi Hui-song and key military officers during earlier hearings of the National Assembly special panel, denied charges that the military used excessive force to quell the protests. "There were no excessive actions to put down the protests," he said.

The opposition has said the military commander who first gave the order to open fire should be punished.

Yu Pyong-hyon, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and former Korean ambassador to the United States, disclosed that key military leaders discussed the establishment of a then special military organization at a key military commanders' meeting shortly before the Kwangju uprising erupted. He was referring to the special council for national security measures, a powerful body led by then military strongman Chon Tu-hwan, which took control of the administration of President Choe Kyu-hah.

Yu also said that the key military leaders, including the martial law commander and defense minister, discussed dissolution of the National Assembly.

The special committee is continuing its hearings on the Kwangju uprising with testimony scheduled by commanders of the army infantry divisions which were deployed in Kwangju to quell the protests. They are Pak Chun-pyong, now a ruling party lawmaker who once served as commander of the Defense Security Command, and Chong Ung, a lawmaker of the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

Panel Fails To Find 'Truth'

SK2212004088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Dec 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sop: "Assembly Kwangju Panel Fails To Identify Author of Firing Order"]

[Text] Two months into the investigation of the truth behind the 1980 Kwangju uprising, the Assembly special panel has made little progress in identifying the persons responsible for the bloodshed, particularly the one who issued the firing order.

The panel instead became a forum for the rival parties to criticize each other, thus deepening inter-party rivalry and further angering the victims and bereaved family members of the turmoil, dubbed the nation's most tragic event since the Korean War in 1950.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy has long charged that a few politically-oriented generals, including Chon Tu-hwan, conducted mutiny on Dec. 12 in 1979, declared martial law on May 17 in 1980 and incited civilians in Kwangju in a pre-meditated political scenario to grasp power.

However, panel members of the party, whose political power base is in the southwestern part of Korea, including Kwangju, failed to back up their claim until now. Kim Tae-chung said it was ex-president Cho Tu-hwan who ordered the military to open fire on civilians in Kwangju in May, 1980.

But all of the 30 witnesses, including former generals Chong Ho-yong and Pak Chun-pyong, did not make any statement or suggestion that Chon ordered troops to fire on the citizens of Kwangju.

A few witnesses said the Kwangju uprising occurred because of excessive use of force by paratroopers in the initial stage, but field commanders denied that there was excessive use of force by the troops in the Kwangju operation.

First, Kim Tae-chung's PPD, dissidents and citizens in Kwangju believed that the Dec. 12 incident in 1979 was a mutiny or coup by Chon Tu-hwan and his military colleagues as an initial step to grasp power by arresting then martial law commander Chong Sung-hwa.

But many of the witnesses including Chong Ho-yong and Pak Chun-pyong said the Dec. 12 incident was inevitable in view of the suspicious role and opportunistic stance taken by then martial law commander Chong Sung-hwa immediately in the wake of the assassination of president Pak Chong-hui.

The opposition charged that a few military generals including Chon Tu-hwan must be tried on rebellion charges as they deviated from the formal military chain of command and arrested martial law commander Chong Sung-hwa. However, former Army chief of staff and martial law commander Yi Hui-sung countered that the action is not illegal as the arrest of Chong Sung-hwa was approved by the president Choe Kyu-ha.

Most of the witnesses said the expansion of martial law to include Cheju-do Island, one day before the Kwangju uprising, was designed to curb social disturbances and disorder prevalent at that time. But the opposition said the expansion of state of martial law was a pre-meditated scheme by a few political generals, including Chon, to consolidate their power base.

Throughout the hearings, the opposition made limited success in eliciting several important remarks from the witnesses to back up their charges. But the lack of evidence and unavailability of official documents proved to be vital weakness in substantiating their allegations.

The opposition is now waging an uphill battle with the ruling party in disclosing the truth behind the Kwangju uprising, mostly because of their lack of evidence and unavailability of official documents.

The opposition fumed that government agencies, including the Defense Ministry, had intentionally scrapped vital documents and military diaries, thus putting them into a difficult position in providing evidence.

The case in point is the mysterious disappearance of a military diary that must have recorded the dialogue of key military generals in their strategic meeting on May 16 in 1980, one day before the expansion of the state of martial law.

Yu Pyong-hyon, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified that key military commanders discussed the setup of a junta and the disbandment of the Assembly—all political agendas—in their meeting on May 17, called to discuss the nationwide expansion of the state of martial law.

Opposition panel members made desperate attempts from different angles to identify the mastermind who ordered the military to open fire on citizens in Kwangju in May. But they failed to identify any remark beyond the assertion that the military exercised its self-defense rights to protect themselves. Witnesses said the first shooting was ordered by battalion commanders on the scene of angry demonstrations by citizens in Kwangju.

As the panel made little progress, angry victims and family members of the Kwangju massacre came Tuesday to the Assembly building and staged a sit-in protest.

They demanded immediate testimony by ex-president Chon Tu-hwan, their permission to testify at the panel, punishment of those responsible for the massacre and speedy disclosure of the truth behind the uprising.

They also demanded an indefinite continuation of the Assembly hearings until all fact behind the uprising is fully accounted for. They also criticized both the ruling and opposition parties for being lukewarm and insincere in the probe of the tragic event and blamed the ruling camp for seeking to settle the tragic event by hastily extending financial compensation.

They said they will oppose against any financial compensation unless honors of Kwangju citizens are restored and all facts are fully accounted for.

The panel will resume its hearings in the middle of next month when pressure will mount on the two ex-presidents, Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha, to testify before the panel. They have twice refused to appear at the panel.

Hears Testimonies From Ex-Generals

SK2212030688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0250 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 22 (YONHAP)—A parliamentary special panel probing the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising ended on Wednesday its hearings scheduled for this year but failed to find answers to key questions, including who was responsible for the suppressive military operation to quell the 10 days of violent anti-government protests.

The opposition-controlled ad hoc committee plans to resume hearings early next month to hear testimony from former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha, both of whom have rejected the panel's earlier requests to attend the hearings to testify on the Kwangju incident.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, at a meeting of vice chairmen from the four parties, opposed resumption of the hearings on grounds that no hearings are needed for the former presidents.

Choe, then president at the time of the uprising, and Chon, then military strongman who led the powerful Defense Security Command, have been under strong pressure to appear before the panel but are almost certain to again refuse to attend the hearings.

The two former chief executives, however, hinted they would submit written testimony to the panel.

Most key military commanders involved in the incident, in apparent attempts to avoid responsibility for the suppressive actions taken against civilians, have testified at the hearings that they do not know who first gave the order to open fire on protesters, adding only that it was inevitable for the soldiers to open fire to protect themselves.

The commanders, including then Martial Law Commander Yi Hui-song and Special Warfare Commander Chong Ho-yong, testified earlier that Chong Ung, then commander of the 31st Infantry Division to which brigades from the Special Warfare Forces were attached, was fully responsible as a commander for the paratroopers' excessive actions, including the first shooting incident which occurred in front of the provincial government building, at the initial stage of the anti-government protests.

But Chong Ung, who was discharged from the Army for what the military said was his inability to put down the uprising, denied the charges. Chong is now sided with the opposition as a lawmaker from the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

He said Yi Sang-hun, then deputy chief of staff for operations at the Army headquarters and now defense minister, ordered him to capture civilian protesters who were driving stolen vehicles on the streets but he did not follow the order.

Chong said at a hearing on Wednesday that he never recommended soldiers to open fire to halt the protests, contradicting testimony by some then military commanders that he had asked the Martial Law Command to allow his troops to open fire at civilians.

He said that he was unable to exercise operational control of the brigades attached to his 31st division from the Special Warfare Command.

He strongly hinted instead that then Special Warfare Commander Chong, now a lawmaker from the ruling party, virtually took operational control over the three brigades under the so-called dual chains of operational control over the martial law forces deployed in Kwangju.

He insisted that his right of operational control over the paratroopers was deprived because he opposed the military's decision to put down the protests by force. Nearly 200 civilians, soldiers and policemen, by official count, died and more than 800 people were injured during the protests demanding democratization.

The Kwangju incident, which was once termed a riot aimed at subverting the government, has been a major political burden for the administration of President No Tae-u.

No was not directly involved in the Kwangju case but he was a close friend of authoritarian former President Chon Tu-hwan and one of a group of then generals who helped Chon rise to power after President Pak Chong-hui was assassinated in 1979.

The government, which renamed the incident the Kwangju democratization movement shortly before No took office as president in February, recently announced its decision to compensate victims and restore their honor.

But the victims and some others claimed that the complete truth behind the incident, including the so-called masterminds behind the suppressive actions, should be disclosed before compensation measures are adopted.

No Seeks To Veto Bill on Purged Officials
SK2212010088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 22 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u strongly hinted yesterday he would veto an opposition-engineered bill to reinstate the nearly 8,000 government officials dismissed in the 1980 social purification drive.

The bill passed the national Assembly last week with the backing of the three opposition parties. No's ruling DJP lawmakers abstained from the vote.

"I feel sorry for the pain suffered by the people dismissed. But it is unrealistic and impossible to get them back their previous jobs," No told a meeting of his key staff members and top ruling party officials yesterday morning at Chongwadae.

No made the statement after ruling party officials urged him to veto the bill.

In view of No's efforts to achieve detente with the opposition, it is yet uncertain what the President will do.

No has not exercised his right to veto legislation since taking office 10 months ago.

If No vetoes the bill, opposition lawmakers warn, it will bring his relations with them to a new low.

No first threatened to cast his first veto when the opposition promoted Yi Il-kyu as new chief justice in June. But he failed to do so to protect a well-cultivated image as a popular president and to improve relations with the opposition.

No also told the ruling party members to try to end activities of special parliamentary panels at the earliest possible date, instead of "by year-end" as he had earlier suggested.

A ruling party official interpreted No's statement as meaning that he would no longer insist that the panels should conclude their activities before Jan. 1.

No's backing off of the original deadline follows the opposition's strong protest over his recent remarks that the panels should be dissolved with the lapse of the year.

Honoring No's statements, the ruling party earlier warned that it would boycott the panels' activities unless they were completed by the year-end.

Deputy DJP spokesman Pak Pom-chin, briefing reporters about the Chongwadae meeting, said, "Is it impossible to conclude activities of the panel investigating the 1980 Kwangju incident?"

The panel has held several hearings, receiving testimony from dozens of people related to the incident. The exact cause of the tragedy, however, has not yet been determined.

Another panel probing the Chon Tu-hwan government's irregularities has nearly completed its activities, Pak said.

Based on the findings of the panels, tens of people were arrested on charges of embezzlement to abuse of power, including Chon's relatives.

The third panel to revise or scrap the "antidemocratic laws" of the past has yet to begin its activities in earnest.

The first item on the panel's agenda is to rewrite controversial laws, including the Social Stabilization Law and the National Security Act, which the opposition claims have been widely abused to suppress political opponents.

No also told the party leaders to make a greater effort to boost party unity, saying that the people have a great expectation of the new party leadership.

No presided over the weekly meeting after reshuffling his presidential staff and the ruling party hierarchy earlier this month to consolidate his powerbase in the party.

He also asked the party officials to try to realize his campaign promises at an early date, instead of putting forth new policies, the deputy DJP spokesman said.

Attending the meeting were DJP Chairman Pak Chun-kyu, Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan and floor-leader Kim Yun-hwan from the party and No Chae-pong, No's adviser for political affairs; and Pak Chol-on, No's adviser for policy affairs.

Opposition To File Charges Against Former Officials
SK1812040888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] With the closing of the regular fall House session yesterday, the opposition is ready to file charges against Chang Se-tong, former chief bodyguard for ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and a dozen others who were found, through the parliamentary inspection and investigative hearings, to have been involved in major scandals and irregularities during the past administration.

The three opposition parties began separately to screen those key figures during Chon Tu-hwan's Fifth Republic to be legally accused on charges of abuse of power and corruption.

Those who are allegedly involved in Fifth Republic irregularities include Ho Mun-to, Ho Sam-su and Ho Hwa-pyong who are nicknamed the "three Ho's" and also were key aides to ex-president Chon, former culture-information minister Yi Chin-hui and Yi Wong-hong, Yi Sang-chae, a former warrant officer of the Defense Security Command [DSC], and Yi Hak-pong, former counter-intelligence chief of the DSC.

The opposition is also seeking to lodge charges against several former military leaders and generals who were involved in the bloody suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civilian uprising.

Former Army generals, Chong Ho-yong and Pak Chon-pyong, current lawmaker of the governing Democratic Justice Party, and Choe Se-chang, former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, face charges for alleged excesses committed by the military in quelling the uprising which claimed the lives of more than 192 people.

Defense minister Chu Yong-pok and Army chief of staff and martial law commander Yi Hui-song at the time of the military putsch are expected to face perjury charges for their testimonies at the Assembly hearings on the tragic incident.

The opposition moves are expected to accelerate the on-going investigation of major scandals during the Fifth Republic under way by a task force of prosecutors. Chang Se-tong and other key aides to ex-president Chon are reported to be summoned soon for interrogation by the prosecution.

As to the number of people to be charged by the special House committee probing Fifth Republic irregularities, panel chairman Yi Ki-taek said, "Our panel has yet to finalize those to be charged in connection with their involvement in misdeeds in raising and operating funds for the Ilhae Foundation.

"But, the ruling and opposition parties are nearing a consensus in filing charges against Mr. Chang Se-tong and a few other businessmen," said Rep. Yi.

The ad hoc panel chairman of the Reunification Democratic Party said that his panel would draw up a initial report on the investigation of irregularities involving the Ilhae Foundation if ex-president Chon refused to attend a hearing on Thursday.

The special Kwangju panel has not begun to screen those against whom it will file charges because the investigation of the Kwangju incident is still under way.

But the hardline opposition groups, Party for Peace and Democracy and Reunification Democratic party led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam respectively, are determined to file charges against Chong Ho-yong, Pak Chun-pyong, Chu Yong-pok, Yi Hui-song and Chong Ki-yong, a former military prosecutor who indicted Kim Tae-chung on sedition charges at the time of the Kwangju Uprising.

Rep. Chong Tai-chol, chairman of the House Education-Information Committee asserted that his panel will lodge charges against Ho Mun-to, Yi Sang-chae, Yi Chin-hui and Yi Won-hong without fail.

"The ruling and opposition parties share the same view in lodging charges against the four, though our panel has yet to make a final decision on the matter," said the panel chairman from the PPD.

The former senior administration officials admitted during the Assembly hearings on press affairs during the Fifth Republic that they played a key role in the forced dismissal of journalists and press realignment in 1980.

The government party and the administration, for their part, are seeking an early settlement of Fifth Republic irregularities in order to set itself free from the political burden left by the past administration.

To that end, the prosecution will speed up the on-going investigation of Fifth Republic irregularities by calling those involved in scandals and misdeeds before the National Assembly files charges against them.

One senior officer in the government party said that the administration will take bold measures in liquidating the evil legacies of the Fifth Republic in order to preemptively calm possible offensives by opposition parties to introduce special prosecutors for effective investigation of Fifth Republic misdeeds.

Prosecutors Investigate Kumho Business Group
SK2112012488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] The prosecutors now investigating the "Fifth Republic irregularities" yesterday summoned Pak Song-yong, chairman of the Kumho Business Group; and Pak Chong-ku, president of Asiana Airlines, to question them on whether there was any graft in the course of obtaining a government license to establish the second national flag carrier.

The business group based in the "less-developed" Honam region was authorized to set up the nation's second airline by the government in February, this year, just before the expiration the term of former president Chon Tu-hwan.

The decision was made so quickly and clandestinely that there were widespread rumors that the Kumho group made a large "financial contribution" to Chongwadae in return for the go-ahead to Asiana.

At that time, other leading business groups such as Samsung and Daewoo wishing to set up an airline company expressed strong discontent, saying that the government designation of the second airline was "unfair and based on favoritism."

The prosecutors are also investigating the alleged manipulation of stock prices of Kumho Co. and Kwangju Express Bus, both subsidiaries of the conglomerate, by highly-placed Kumho officials just before and after the authorization of the second airline.

Prosecutors suspect that there was manipulation through information leakage in light of the skyrocketing of the two firms' stock prices and sudden upsurge of the volume of securities traded on the stock market just before the announcement of the concession for the second airline.

Meanwhile, the prosecution yesterday summoned Yang Chong-mo, former chairman of Kukje-ICC Business Group, and Kwon Chol-hyon, former president of Union Steel Mfg. Co., to inquire if there was any irregularity in the course of the dissolution of the business group in February, 1985.

Yi Pil-son, former president of the Korea First Bank, was also called in by the prosecutors for questioning. The bank was the largest creditor of the business group.

Ex-Kukje chairman Yang was questioned by prosecutors on how the business conglomerate was dissolved and whether there was any coercion from powerful figures of the past regime.

The investigation also focuses on how the three Kukje subsidiaries—Tongso Securities Co., Sinhan Investment & Finance Co. and Pusan Hyatt Hotel—were incorporated into Kukdong Construction Co., the Korea First Bank and Hanil Synthetic Fiber Co., respectively.

The takeover of Union Steel Mfg. Co. by Tongguk Steel Mill Co. was also under intensive probe by prosecutors. Prosecutors suspect that some bribes were given to government officials in the course of the transfer of the ownership.

PPD, RDP Argue Over Parliamentary Inspection
SK2112015088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 21 Dec 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "PPD-RDP Antagonism"]

[Text] Antagonism between the top two opposition parties was worsened by the withdrawal of an RDP proposal for parliamentary inspections of insolvent businesses.

PPD officials charge the RDP with attempting to break up the opposition.

But RDP Floor Leader Choe Hyong-u yesterday said his party withdrew the proposal because the issue will be handled by the panel investigating Fifth Republic irregularities.

Rep. Yi Ki-taek, who chairs the panel, supported Choe, saying that the panel has investigated the businesses since November.

RDP spokesman So Chong-won said his party has abstained from criticizing PPD for the opposition integrity.

"We cannot but change our policy if the PPD keeps criticizing and attacking us," So said.

Former Minister Questioned Over Airlines
SK2212004688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Prosecutors plan to summon, shortly, former finance minister Kim Man-che and former presidential economic secretary and finance minister Sakong Il to question whether they had played a part in the disbandment of the Kukje-ICC Business Group in 1985.

Yang Chong-mo, former chairman of the dissolved conglomerate, was called before the special investigation team Wednesday and told prosecutors that Kukje-ICC was dissolved because the group was "disliked" by the previous administration.

Yang also said the Kukje-ICC disbandment was prompted by the group's meager financial contributions to the Ilhae Foundation, set up by key figures of the Fifth Republic for former president Chon Tu-hwan.

The entrepreneur claimed that his reluctance to "help" candidates of the government party in general elections in February, 1985, was another reason for the "forcible" liquidation of the business group.

According to Yang, he was late in arriving at the meeting of business leaders at Chongwadae in 1985 and this must have triggered Chon's wrath against him.

Kim Man-che was the finance minister and played a leading role in the disbandment of the business group which was said to be on the verge of bankruptcy at that time.

Sakong Il was the secretary to Chon in charge of economic affairs and was believed to have played an important part in the dissolution of the conglomerate, together with Kim.

Meanwhile, prosecutors now probing the "second airline scandal" questioned former transportation minister Cha Kyu-hon whether there was any bribery in the course of granting a license to operate a second civil airline, to Kumho Business Group earlier this year.

Kumho chairman Pak Song-yong was summoned Wednesday to appear before the prosecution and told prosecutors that he did not bribe Chon or any other official in return for obtaining operation rights for the airline.

PPD Member Apologizes for Wrong Identification
SK2112010688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Dec 88 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Record of Merit"]

[Text] The government was found to have fabricated official documents to award medals and citations to nine paratroopers killed in a clash with soldiers during the 1980 Kwangju operation.

The nine paratroopers were awarded medals and citations "for being killed by bullets fired by civilian rioters in Kwangju on May 24 in 1980," according to a document submitted to the Assembly by the Government Administration Ministry.

The revelation was made Monday by Rep. Yi Hae-chan of the Party for Peace and Democracy in the course of questioning So Chun-yol, a retired general who was the martial law commander for the Cholla provinces in 1980.

Rep. Yi said the nine paratroopers were killed by members of an infantry unit under So in a shoot-out incident. The paratroopers were mistaken for armed civilian rebels at that time, So said in a testimony.

Rep. Yi said the government and the Defense Ministry concocted the record by intentionally identifying the infantrymen as armed civilians.

In the meantime, Rep. Yi made an open apology for having identified four paratroopers standing before killed North Korean infiltrators in a photo as soldiers posing triumphantly before corpses of Kwangju citizens they killed in 1980.

He said his mistake must have damaged the prestige of the National Assembly and caused anxiety among the people, adding, however, that his blunder should not negatively affect the revelation of the truth of the Kwangju turmoil and it should no longer be a subject of political controversy.

He expressed deep regret over the Defense Ministry, which he said sought to magnify his blunder through a statement of criticism.

Daily Views DJP Idea for Conservative Coalition
SK1812090988 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 16 Dec 88 p 2

[Editorial: "A Sudden Enunciation of the Idea for a Coalition of Conservative Forces—Is It for Crisis-Management or a Long-term Political Plan?"]

[Text] Although it is unclear whether it is merely an idea in the offing or part of a new political plan, a call for "a coalition of conservative forces" is expected to usher in storms in future political development. A series of issues raised at a meeting of key DJP members held on 14 December are summarized as follows: It is highly likely that a controversy will arise over the legitimacy of the current system; therefore, a front should be formed to safeguard the liberal democratic system; and it is necessary to cooperate even with those in the opposition camp who side with the ruling party in defending the liberal democratic system. Even though it is uncertain against what background such an idea was conceived, one thing is certain, that it aims at an acute confrontation between the conservative and progressive forces.

Political observers appear to be jumping to the conclusion that this is an idea about a coalition of conservative forces. They cite the fact that DJP members referred to the need to cooperate with those in the opposition camp. However, we believe that it aims at more than an effort

to break through the current uneasy political development. Of course, in understanding the bottom line of the government and ruling party's enunciation of the idea, it is useful to remember the fact that the No regime is in no position to single-handedly manage a political crisis without cooperation with the opposition parties under the current political structure in which the ruling party holds less parliamentary seats than the combined opposition parties. Nevertheless, the idea about a coalition of conservative forces must overcome daunting difficulties before becoming an acceptable political plan, as manifested by the objection raised by the three major opposition parties.

Confrontation between the conservative and progressive forces, which has given rise to this controversial idea, runs the risk of becoming a stumbling block for future political development. First of all, it should be borne in mind that progressive forces have grown drastically in number. Off-stage opposition organizations, ranging from politicians to religious figures and men of letters, stand in the vanguard of the political front and when those imprisoned, including prisoners of conscience, are released, they promise to become political groups that will not be easy to confront.

In particular, these forces have taken the lead in the struggle against dictatorial regimes in league with the students in the process of the democratization that has led to "today," which is seen as their achievement. Although they have not been successful in forming political parties that operate within the framework of the established political circles, their voices are as strong as those raised by the opposition parties. They have not yet been able to establish political ties among them. However, when they manage to rally working people and peasant forces behind their political cause by enlisting cooperation from students, it is highly likely that they will be transformed into a new political force that operates outside parliament.

Even though the three major opposition parties are at a stand off with the ruling party, they are in no position to absorb these forces and what they stand for, because to a certain extent the three major opposition parties are all regarded as conservative parties. In their eyes, the opposition lines of "reform amid stability" is nothing but an echo of the ruling party's lines. The mass lines of the opposition parties, although they have accepted a few progressive politicians into their ranks, have failed to win support because of the restraint thrown off by the established political circles.

Moreover, because they have failed to grab seats in the National Assembly in the 26 April general elections, the progressive forces will find themselves facing political limits as long as the current political structure remains in place. In the meantime, labor union forces have grown stronger, disgruntled peasants have been staging demonstrations almost every day, and some students have not yet abandoned violence to get their message through.

What is more, the opposition parties and the press seem to have been locked into laying blame on each other for past wrongdoings, and the established political circles appear to lack the ability to reform themselves in the process of liquidating the wrongdoings committed under the Fifth Republic as demonstrated during the National Assembly hearings.

In a situation where there is a lack of renovation and progressive political parties that operate within the framework of the political system despite a "revolutionary situation," it is inevitable that "something" is destined to breed. This "something" will be nourished by the extreme right and the extreme left. Herein lies the danger of acute confrontation between the conservative and progressive forces.

In this context, the ruling and opposition parties should recognize that forming a united front to safeguard the liberal democratic system would be regarded as a crisis in politics within the established political system and if it had been worked out by the ruling party as a strategy designed to provide security for those in power, it should never have been referred to. The idea about a coalition of conservative forces should have been conceived as a great strategy to accept even the radically progressive parties, ultimately into the established political circles.

DJP To Hold Midterm Appraisal After March
SK2212003488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] Ruling party chairman Pak Chun-kyu said yesterday that a midterm appraisal of President No Tae-u's popularity would be held later than March in a reversal of the ruling camp's earlier move to carry out No's campaign pledge early next year as part of ways to put an end to the thorny issue of Chon Tu-hwan.

The delay seems to have resulted from the Democratic Justice Party's withdrawal of plans to complete the activities of the ad hoc parliamentary committee probing the legacy of the Chon government within this month. DJP leaders have now come to see little advantage in scheming to abolish the special panels unilaterally despite strong objections by the majority opposition forces in the Assembly.

Pak foresaw that the three opposition parties would agree to terminate probes into Chon's old vestige in one or two months and said that the administration and his party would decide on the exact timing and method of the midterm assessment after March following two months of intensive study.

"The interim assessment will be held after March but within next year," he said in a debate with members of the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity of senior journalists, over dinner at a Seoul hotel.

He suggested that the assessment might take the form of plebiscite on a specific policy when he said that the government would not adopt a "passive formula," widely interpreted as an opinion poll or a vote at the legislature, once reviewed by DJP strategists. He reaffirmed that results of the assessment should not affect the presidential tenure.

Pak indicate that he regards the relatively moderate Reunification Democratic Party and New Democratic Republican Party, respectively led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, as more probably alliance partners for the passage of government policies through the House rather than Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy.

"We will seek cooperation with all the three opposition parties in principle. If impossible, we will have to pursue support of one or two of them. The alliance for special policies may lead to coalition," he said.

Kim Yong-sam Against Political Use of Military
SK2012020488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, yesterday warned against any attempt to use the military for a "political purpose."

The RDP president said in a message issued during a visit to a front line unit in Kangwon-to, "Now is the time for our Armed Forces to be re-born as a mature democratic military of the people. In this respect, no political force should seek to use the military for its political purpose."

He noted that the military has aroused mistrust from the people due to some politically oriented officers.

Kim then called upon the military "to devote itself to its original duties of national defense so that it may not be distrusted by the people."

Age Restrictions for Foreign Travel To Be Lifted
SK2212055888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0538 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—The age limit for Koreans seeking to go abroad will be lifted beginning Jan. 1 for the full liberalization of overseas travel, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

The government has decided to abolish the age limit and the strict scrutiny of Koreans under the age of 30 applying for travel abroad, the ministry said.

The ministry will also eliminate the regulation requiring that outgoing travelers submit an invitation document when applying for a passport and reduce the number of other documents.

The government will streamline the various kinds of passports from nine to three. Those applying to travel for tourism and visit purposes will receive multiple passports effective for three years and those seeking to travel for business and other purposes will receive five-year multiple passports.

The government will eliminate the column in passports which called for an explanation of travel purposes.

The government, paving the way for expanded economic and cultural exchanges with socialist countries, has decided to consider lifting the ban on travel by Koreans to 18 countries including the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam.

The government is considering classifying those 18 nations into two categories—those in which Koreans should obtain prior government approval before such travel and those in which applicants would only have to report to the ministry, according to ministry officials.

The officials said that under the measure, Koreans visiting Hungary, which has opened a permanent mission in Seoul on a reciprocal basis, would only have to report to the ministry.

They added that the ministry measures on travel liberalization are being adopted to continue the expanded opportunities for foreign travel, taking advantage of Korea's economic growth.

Daewoo Motor Plant Closes Due to Strikes
SK2212010688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 22 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] The Daewoo Motor Co. plant in Pupyong City, Kyonggi-do, stopped operations due to a strike that started Monday. Union members are demanding that Won Yong-pok, the union president step down.

The strikers are calling for Won's resignation, claiming that they are no longer able to trust the union leaders currently in office, according to a Daewoo spokesman.

At a recent meeting of union representatives, arguments arose when members expressed dissatisfaction at the leaders' management of the union's account, the spokesman explained.

The issue was put to a vote and a majority of the union members said the current leaders should remain in office, but those opposed are refusing to accept the result, the spokesman said.

About 6,000 employees, more than half of the total 10,000 workers at the Pupyong plant, are union members, and the ongoing strike is taking a considerable toll in operation, he commented.

The strike shows no sign of easy resolution, as no talks are being held between labor union officers and oppositionists at present, he said.

Economic Achievements, Prospects Reviewed
SK1912003788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0018 GMT 19 Dec 88

[By Kang Il-chung]

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 19 (YONHAP)—For South Korea, 1988 was a year of success as far as its economy is concerned.

At the end of last year, the government predicted that the economic growth rate could slow down to eight percent in 1988. It also forecast that the current account surplus could decrease to seven billion dollars.

Further, most Korean economists feared that the economy could fall into a slump after the Seoul Olympics.

Korea, however, posted double-digit economic growth this year for the third consecutive year.

According to a recent report by the Bank of Korea, the nation's central bank, the Korean economy grew an estimated 12.1 percent in real terms, following 12.0 percent last year and 12.3 percent in 1986.

The growth rate can be compared with an estimated 3.8 percent growth rate of the United States, 3.5 percent for the European Community (EC), 5.8 percent for Japan, six percent for Hong Kong, 7.25 percent for Taiwan and eight percent for Singapore.

Korea's economic performance was also remarkable because it was achieved despite sharp appreciation of the Korean currency and steep wage increases after labor disputes.

The per capita gnp is expected to hit 3,728 U.S. dollars compared with last year's 2,861 dollars.

Current account surplus is expected to reach 13.8 billion dollars this year, following 9.8 billion dollars last year and 4.6 billion dollars in 1986.

With the snowballing current account surplus, the government recovered its confidence in managing the economy. Several important government measures were taken to further promote sound economic growth. The government deregulated lending rates this month, opening a new era of free competition in the financial industry.

Despite the spectacular growth of the Korean economy, its financial industry has remained at a relatively underdeveloped stage.

The government also obtained Article Eight status in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a step which requires full-scale foreign exchange liberalization, boosting Korea's standing in the world economic community.

In addition, the government announced a schedule for the liberalization of the Korean capital market early this month, permitting foreigners to buy Korean stocks, beginning 1991.

The government plan represented the final stage in its economic liberalization and internationalization efforts.

Noteworthy in the Korean economy this year was that domestic demand contributed more to growth than exports.

According to the central bank's report, gross domestic product (GDP) grew an estimated 11 percent this year. The contribution ratio of domestic demand for the growth was 8.9 percent while that of exports was 5.3 percent.

So far, whenever Korea has posted high economic growth, exports have always led the growth.

The expansion in domestic demand is attributed to the export industry's efforts to stimulate domestic demand in the wake of the sharp appreciation of the won and the increase of consumption following substantial wage increases after labor disputes.

Domestic consumption grew 8.5 percent in 1988 compared with 7.7 percent last year. Consumption in the private sector increased to 8.1 percent from 7.0 percent, but that in the public sector fell to 10.4 percent from 11.8 percent.

Commodity exports growth slowed to 13.5 percent in 1988 from 24.4 percent last year while that of imports decreased to 12.6 percent from 21.8 percent.

Economists, however, point out that some problems exist behind the high economic growth rate. They say the content of the growth this year represents virtually no improvement over that of previous years.

For example, the growth rate of the manufacturing industry fell to 13.1 percent this year from 16.4 percent last year while the facility investment growth rate fell to 9.7 percent from 14.7 percent. Exports also decreased sharply.

Considering that exports still play a major role in the growth of the national economy, the export slowdown casts a shadow over the economy in the future.

Another worrisome factor is inflationary pressure.

Consumer prices rose 6.3 percent this year as of the end of November and are expected to rise seven percent as of the end of this year. The GNP deflator grew an estimated 4.3 percent, following 3.7 percent last year and 2.7 percent in 1986.

Workers' wages in all industries rose an average 15-16 percent this year. The growth rate surpassed the labor production growth rate, which was 10.9 percent in the first half of this year.

The continuing sharp appreciation of the won also worries Korean businessmen. As of Thursday, the won has risen 15.7 percent against the U.S. dollar while the dollar stood at 684.60 won.

Small- and medium-sized exporters were seriously affected by the sharp rise in the won's value.

Moreover, the U.S. Government, which will be led by President-Elect George Bush, is expected to strengthen its trade pressure against Korea and will apparently demand further appreciation of the won.

Experts believe that the U.S. currency could drop to 610 won next year.

However, despite those difficulties, Korea is expected to post a relatively moderate economic growth of more than eight percent next year.

And with the economic achievements in 1988, Korea is on the threshold of becoming an advanced country.

Burma

Political Parties Continue To Register

DPRPO Organization

*BK2112142988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Dec 88*

[Text] The Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization, DPRPO, which has its headquarters at No 15, 1st Street, Yangonhit Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 21 December in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 170 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization has been formed with the following patrons and Central Executive Committee members:

Committee of Patrons: U Han Tin, alias Sagaing Han Tin; U Ohn Khaing-4, retired deputy chief accountant, Ports Corporation; Daw Myat Mon, retired deputy director, Grade 3 Independence Mawgun Award winner.

Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U San Myint, formerly of the Survey Department;
Vice Chairman-1: U Than Nyunt, formerly of the General Administration Department;
Vice Chairman-2: U Kyaw Nyunt, B.A.B.L., formerly of the Corrections Department;
General Secretary: U Than Myint, formerly of the General Administration Department;
Joint General Secretary-1: U Ko Law, formerly of the Economic Bank;
Joint General Secretary-2: U Khin Aye, composer, formerly of the Nautical Department;
Members: Dr Tin Pe, M.B.B.S.; U Soe Win; U Aung Soe; U Myint Than; and U Khin Maung Shwe, writer.

Burma People's Welfare Party

*BK2112144588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Dec 88*

[Text] The Burma People's Welfare Party, Sinbyugyun, which has its headquarters on National Street, (Pyat Mint) Ward, Sinbyugyun, Magwe Division, has been permitted registration as of 21 December in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 171 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Burma People's Welfare Party has been formed with the following patrons and Central Executive Committee members:

Patron: U Kyin Hong, retired school teacher;

Chairman: U Khin Maung Latt, Lawkanat Sarpay Literary House;

Vice Chairman-1: U Han Soe, B.Com;

Vice Chairman-2: U San Ngwe, Myothit;

Vice Chairman-3: Daw Khin Win Myint;

Secretary: Daw Win Marlar, B.Econ, economics;

Joint Secretary-1: U Kyi Win, Okshitkon;

Joint Secretary-2: U Nay Win Lwin, Pattamakyaw, Thanatkon;

Joint Secretary-3: U Myint Aung;

Members: U Zaw Min-1, reporter; U Maung Maung Khin, BA, writer (Lwe Tame); U Zaw Min-2; Daw Win Mar; U Aung Soe Myint, 2d year international relations and administration major; U Aung Moe, 2d year physics major; U Nay Lin Htet, 2d year Burmese major; U Than Tun U, 1st year, Government Technical Institute; and U Hla Than.

Commission Announces Registration of 169 Parties

*BK2112145988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Dec 88*

[“Press Release No 167/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 21 December—the 13th day of the waxing moon of Nadaw, 1350 Burmese Era”]

[Text] As of 16 December, a total of 167 political parties had registered with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed to register today, 21 December 1988:

1. Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization, DPRPO; and
2. Burma People's Welfare Party, Sinbyugyun.

Hence, as of today, 169 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

Ta-ang Palaung National League Issues Programs

*BK2212111288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Dec 88*

[“Press Release No 166/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 21 December—the 13th day of the waxing moon of Nadaw, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Ta-ang Palaung National League for Democracy, which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 28, Thamadi-4 Street, Rose Garden, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims:

- A. To establish the unity of Ta-ang Palaung nationals in the Union of Burma and to establish a genuinely democratic country;
- B. To ensure enjoyment of free, just, and genuine democratic rights equally like other nationals;
- C. To cooperate with other organizations and parties with similar objectives in all programs which contribute to the interests of the state;
- D. To make our utmost efforts to obtain internal peace through peaceful means; and
- E. To make our utmost efforts for political, economic, and social development of national people and their health, literature, and culture.

3. Programs:

- A. To establish the unity of national people residing in the Union of Burma and to establish and safeguard and protect a genuinely democratic country;
- B. To promote political awareness of Ta-ang Palaung nationals so as to contribute to the perpetuation of the Union;
- C. To accept and practice an independent and constructive foreign policy and to work for peace,
- D. To practice a free economic system at home and abroad in promoting the national economic sector; and
- E. To work for eradication of illiteracy and to enable higher education by prescribing a free education system from the primary level.

Red Cross Delegation Departs for Bangkok

BK2212072588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] A Burma Red Cross delegation led by Dr Hla Nwe, member of the Burma Red Cross Executive Committee, left for Bangkok in a military plane at 0730 to coordinate work in setting up a joint camp of the Burma Red Cross Society and the Thai Red Cross Society in Thailand to systematically receive and give medical treatment to Burmese students who want to return home under the agreement between the Thai and Burmese Governments.

The Burma Red Cross delegation was seen off at the airport by Colonel Aung Thin, director of people's relations and militia; Lieutenant Colonel Kyaw Win, acting medical officer; Lieutenant Colonel Than Tun, deputy director of Defense Services Intelligence; and relatives and friends of the members of the Burma Red Cross delegation.

The Burma Red Cross delegation has Dr Hla Nwe as leader and the following as members: Dr Ko Ko Gyi, member of the Burma Red Cross Central Council; Lieutenant Colonel (Kalig) Maung Maung, Southern Shan State Red Cross Supervision Committee; U Kyaw Soe, deputy executive secretary of the Burma Red Cross; and U Tun Kyi and U Hla Myint, assistant secretaries of the Burma Red Cross.

The reception camp for students was opened in Thailand's Tak Province on 21 December and arrangements have been made to receive students. The students received at the Tak camp will be sent to a reception camp in Bangkok to be handed over to the Burmese Embassy.

Arrangements have been made by the Burmese Embassy to fly them back to Burma.

Student Leader on Negotiations With Government
BK2212034488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0328 GMT
22 Dec 88

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Dec 22 (AFP)—Burmese student leaders on the Thai-Burmese border wish to send representatives to "consult" with student and opposition leaders in Rangoon with a view to negotiating with the military government there, a student leader said here Thursday [22 December].

The student leader, who requested anonymity, said he and other student representatives had met Tuesday in Thailand's border town of Mae Sot with a Thai Army general who had offered to give "safe conduct" to the student representatives.

He said the delegation, to comprise five or six students, were to get firsthand information "on the situation in Rangoon" from fellow students and opposition leaders there, and if the results of these consultations were favourable, then the students would "consider negotiating with the military government" led by General Saw Maung. [passage omitted]

In his meeting with student representatives, the Thai general, who was not identified, also asked the group to collect some 100 Burmese students to "put on the first plane home," in exchange for a "trip and safe conduct to Rangoon and back," the Burmese student leader said.

The student leader said he had given a letter to the general requesting the Thai and Burmese Governments to give guarantees of safe conduct for the student representatives who would travel to Rangoon.

The letter said: "We the students want to go first to Burma to negotiate with internal student leaders and opposition leaders. Then the negotiation will go on with the Saw Maung military government, but the negotiation process must be in the presence of the international press, and with a guarantee of safety for those who will go to Burma to negotiate."

"The Thai Government must guarantee the safe return of the representatives to the students on the Thai-Burmese border, and then the representatives will negotiate with the remaining students here (in Thailand)," the letter added. [passage omitted]

The student leader said 65 students were already at Tak airbase, and were expected to be returned to Rangoon by air on Thursday.

"There are more than a hundred...But not over two hundred...students who wish to return home," he said.

The student leader said Karen guerrillas were now giving military training to 110 Burmese students and civilians in Kaw Moo Rah camp near the border, just south of Mae Sot.

Gen. Chawalit has also ordered a similar center to Tak to be set up at the 11th Infantry Battalion headquarters in Bangkok's outlying district of Bang Khen to receive Burmese students who have reached the Thai capital, informed sources said.

The student leader said 10 students have already died of malaria in various KNU [Karen National Union] camps, and that there were only a few medical students and graduate doctors to attend to the sick.

"We only have quinine injections, and lack medicine supplies," he added.

Cambodia

Working Group Talks Adjourned in Disaccord AU2212150788 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Excerpt] Paris, Dec 22 (AFP)—Resistance and Phnom Penh delegates on a new Cambodia working group disagreed over conditions for a Vietnamese withdrawal from the country and called off their first meeting shortly after starting here on Thursday, sources close to delegations said.

Envoys of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh said the withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Vietnamese troops should be conditional on an end to foreign aid for resistance forces, the largest of which are the Khmer Rouge, the sources said.

The three sided resistance coalition rejected the condition, demanding that Phnom Penh give its agreement in principle to a five-point peace plan drawn up by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the resistance leader, the sources added.

Phnom Penh representative Hor Nam Hong said he would have to seek further instructions from his government and asked for the meeting to be suspended. He added that he wanted special sub-committees to discuss each of the five points in the Sihanouk plan.

The sources said it was not known when the talks would resume. [passage omitted]

Heng Samrin Greet Volunteers on VPA Founding BK2212052388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Announcer read "message from Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, to cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army currently carrying out proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia"]

[Text] Beloved cadres and male and female combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army who are carrying out proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia:

On the occasion of the 44th founding anniversary of the VPA, on behalf of the party, state, people, and entire army of Cambodia and in my own name, I would like to express warm greetings and best wishes to all cadres and male and female combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army who are carrying out their noble proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia. May you enjoy good health, powerful strength, and success in carrying out your tasks.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV with President Ho Chi Minh as its great leader, the VPA, born of and for the people, has been built and has developed from small guerrilla units to large and developed units which have lofty spirit patriotism, most noble spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity, high combat efficiency, and many good experiences. It has become a powerful and most courageous army which has conquered enemies of all stripes and its prestige has become renowned throughout the world. It has become a firm prop for the revolutionary movement of the three countries in Indochina and contributed to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Based on the noble spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity, cadres and male and female combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army have been standing shoulder-to-shoulder in the same trenches with the KPRAF in the struggle to surmount all obstacles. They have made invaluable sacrifices, including their flesh and blood, for the cause of the Cambodian people's struggle, particularly in rescuing the Cambodian people from the danger of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, thus enabling the Cambodian people to be reborn. They have continued to support and assist the Cambodian revolution, thus making it develop and advance in all fields until today.

Availing myself of this occasion, on behalf of the party, state, people, and the entire Armed Forces of Cambodia, I would like to express profound gratitude to the party, state, people, and the fraternal VPA which has always given direct, timely, and effective support and assistance

to the Cambodian revolution and has sent their outstanding sons and daughters to help the Cambodian people in carrying out their tasks for the revolutionary cause whenever they are in difficulties.

The KPRP has always educated the Cambodian Armed Forces to learn from the exemplary heroism, the will to fight, and valuable experiences of the heroic Vietnamese army volunteers so as to build and turn the Cambodian Armed Forces into a strong and powerful army which is loyal to the bond of militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of the two countries—Cambodia and Vietnam—and pledges to preserve, defend, and expand all the revolutionary achievements, thus contributing to successful implementation of the two strategic tasks and the three goals of the Cambodian revolution.

Once again, I wish all cadres and male and female combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army good health and new victories in fulfilling your noble proletarian internationalist duties.

I would like also to extend warmest and most cordial regards and best wishes for quick recovery to the hospitalized, wounded, and disabled combatants, as well as best regards, feelings of attachment, and best wishes for good health and success in all tasks to all the repatriated cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and Vietnamese experts; and all the Vietnamese families whose sons and husbands have carried out and are carrying out internationalist duties in Cambodia.

May the bond of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam live forever.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 22 December 1988

[Signed] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and head of state of the PRK

SRV 4th Division Leaves Koh Kong Province

*BK2112075688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Dec 88*

[Station correspondent's report on 19 December ceremony to bid farewell to Vietnamese Army's 4th Division in Sre Ambel District, Koh Kong Province]

[Summary] A solemn meeting was held in Sre Ambel District, Koh Kong Province, on the morning of 19 December in honor of the Vietnamese Army's 4th Division which is returning home by land through the border commune of Lok in Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province, after fulfilling its mission in southwest Cambodia.

"Among the presidium were, on the Cambodian side, Comrade Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister; Comrade Mau Chhem, deputy commander of the 3d Military Region; Comrade (Li Khanak), deputy secretary of Koh

Kong Provincial Provisional Party Committee and commander of the provincial armed forces; Comrade (Chheng Sun), standing member of the provincial women's association; Bonze (Eng Kimleng), deputy chief monk of Sre Ambel monastery; and Comrade (Doek Huo), member of the Sre Ambel District people's revolutionary committee. On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Colonel (Nguyen Van Tien), commander of the 4th Division, and Comrade (Dinh Ngoc Nui), deputy chief of the 4th Division's Political Department."

Nine young pioneers presented bouquets to the presidium members. After the national anthem of the two countries were played and homage paid to fallen Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants, Ke Kimyan spoke, praising the Vietnamese combatants of the 4th Division for their sacrifice in assisting the Cambodian people; expressing profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, Army, and people; and wishing them a safe journey home and more successes.

On behalf of the party, state authorities, workers, Armed Forces, and people in Koh Kong Province, (Li Khanak) thanked the Vietnamese Army's 4th Division for its assistance.

In his return speech, Colonel (Nguyen Van Tien) praised the achievements scored by the Cambodian people and Armed Forces in the past 10 years and the development of relations between the two countries.

After exchanging souvenirs, Colonel (Nguyen Van Tien) took leave of Ke Kimyan with a big embrace.

Crosses Border, Welcomed Home

*BK2112115088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Dec 88*

[Text] On the morning of 19 December, following the solemn meeting held by Sre Ambel District to express gratitude and bid farewell to the Vietnamese army volunteers of the 4th Division, at 0900 the column of trucks left Sre Ambel District and traveled through Prey Nop District of Kompong Som City. At 0930 this column entered Kampot Town where it was warmly welcomed by Comrade Koy Luon, secretary of the Kampot Province Party Committee, Comrade Som Chen, chairman of the Kampot Province People's Revolutionary Committee, and a large crowd of cadres, Armed Forces, students, and people from all walks of life.

At 0900 on 20 December, the column of the 4th Division slowly and solemnly crossed the border of Kampot Province into Vietnam. On the same morning, Ha Tien District of Vietnam's Kien Giang Province also held a solemn meeting to welcome the Vietnamese Army volunteers of the 4th Division who had completed their internationalist mission in Cambodia.

Stung Treng Bids Farewell to SRV Units
*BK2112033188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Dec 88*

[Excerpt] On 19 December, a ceremony was organized in Stung Treng Province to bid farewell to the Vietnamese Volunteer Army's 307th and 315th Divisions, which have successfully accomplished their noble proletarian internationalist missions in Cambodia.

Taking part in this solemn ceremony were leading cadres from the provincial party, people's revolutionary committee, and front committees; a delegation from the Ministry of National Defense; representatives of the 1st Military Region military command, cadres, and KPRAF combatants; officers, cadres, and combatants from the repatriating Vietnamese volunteer army's 579th Front and the 307th and 315th Divisions; and about 5,000 cadres and personnel from provincial services and units, militia force, people, and school children.

Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Som Sopha, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Stung Treng Provincial Provisional Party Committee, on behalf of the party, state authorities, people, and KPRAF in the province, expressed profound thanks to the Vietnamese party, government, people, and the VPA, particularly the 307th and 315th Divisions, for their unselfish sacrifice to assist the Cambodian people in a noble proletarian internationalist spirit full of heroism. [passage omitted]

Takeo Bids Farewell to SRV 330th Division
*BK2212062388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Dec 88*

[Station correspondent's report on 19 December meeting held in Takeo Province to send off departing Vietnamese volunteers of 330th Division]

[Summary] A meeting was held in the morning of 19 December at the Victory Monument in Takeo Provincial Town to send off the Infantry Regiment, Tank Regiment, and Auxiliary Infantry Battalion of the 330th Division of the Vietnamese volunteer army which are being repatriated through Takeo Province.

"At 0730, members of the presidium of the meeting mounted onto the ceremonial platform. A group of Young Pioneers presented bouquets of flowers to them. Members of the presidium were, on the Cambodian side, Comrade Khim Bo, secretary of Takeo Provincial Party Committee; Comrade (Meas Lang), member of Takeo Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; Comrade (Svay Nhan), deputy commander of the provincial armed forces; Comrade (Leng Ho), chief of the office of the provincial Police Force; Comrade (Khem Son), representing the 3d Military Region; and Venerable (Chea Om), deputy chief of the provincial clergy; the comrades in the leading circles and a large number of cadres from

various departments and offices throughout the province; on the Vietnamese side, Comrade (Dong Quang Minh), member of the Command of the 330th Division; Comrade (Kong Van Bach), colonel and chief of the division's policy-making sector; Comrade (Buy Van Tonh), commander of the Tank Regiment; and Comrade (Chinh Kong), commander of the Infantry Regiment."

Comrade Kim Bo made a speech expressing gratitude and best wishes to departing Vietnamese volunteers.

In his reply, Comrade (Dong Quang Minh) expressed profound thanks to people in Takeo Province for the send-off ceremony and for creating favorable conditions for Vietnamese volunteers to carry out their internationalist duties successfully.

At 0830, after the two sides exchanged souvenirs, the convoy of departing volunteers started to move southward from the provincial seat amid the waving crowd.

Upon arrival in Treang District seat, the convoy was welcomed by Comrade (Srei Bain), vice chairman of Treang District People's Revolutionary Committee.

"At 1030, the convoy arrived in Kirivong District seat. It was greeted by Comrade (Om Han), deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Kirivong District, who also expressed profound gratitude to the Vietnamese Army volunteers who have sacrificed their flesh and blood for the cause of the Cambodian revolution and the rebirth of our people."

The convoy of the Vietnamese volunteer army units then moved on to the border of the two countries. Many provincial party leaders, authorities, cadres, and army-men bade farewell to the Vietnamese volunteers and looked on until they moved out of Phnom Den Commune, Kirivong District, which is the frontier town of the two countries at 1330.

Bou Thang Attends KPRAF, VPA Get-Together
*BK1912134588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 December 88*

[Text] In the afternoon of 15 December at the 13 October Hotel, a get-together was held between the party and state leading cadres of the PRK Defense Ministry and the SRV volunteer army's leading cadres who will be repatriated. Attending the meeting were Comrades Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the Political General Department; Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister; as well as several junior and senior cadres within the Ministry of National Defense.

After paying attention to the farewell speech made by the comrades representing the various units of the Vietnamese volunteer army, Comrade Bou Thang expressed gratitude for the friendly Army's heroism which is a valuable example and will be respectfully praised and learned by the PRK Army and people.

The comrade added that on behalf of the PRK party, government, and people, I would like to express gratitude and greetings to the Vietnamese mothers and sisters who have sacrificed their flesh and blood for the cause of the splendid Cambodian motherland.

Tie Banh To Head Gem Mining Committee
BK2212055788 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0422 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 22—The PRK Government has made a decision on the management and development of gem mining in Kampuchea.

A 12-member committee headed by Tie Banh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence, was set up last November in this effect. Its task is to conduct survey of gem mines' deposit, their ecological conditions and eco-technical feasibilities for mining development. The committee is also entrusted to defend the country's sovereignty over its natural riches and study the possible cooperation with foreign countries in the exploitation of these resources.

Kampuchea boasts its precious stone mines such as the gem mine in Pailin (Battambang Province) and another one in major source of the country's income. [sentence as received] However, due to the Pol Pot regime's destruction of social infrastructure and to war conditions, the PRK Government has not yet paid due attention to gem mining. In some mining areas close to the western border, miners and smugglers have come from Thailand to extract gems, infringing upon Kampuchea's sovereignty. In contested areas, the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionary forces have let indiscriminate mining to sell off Kampuchea's precious stones. [sentence as received]

The decision reaffirms the PRK's complete sovereignty over Kampuchea's natural riches. The PRK will do all it can to defend the Kampuchean people's mastership of their wealth and develop the national economy by firm control and better use of the country's resources.

Sihanouk Calls Hun Sen 'Quisling', 'Traitor'
PM2012112888 Paris LE MONDE in French
20 Dec 88 p 6

[Report by Patrice de Beer: "Prince Sihanouk's 'Witty Remarks' Against His 'Delinquent Sons'"]

[Text] After a long absence, Prince Sihanouk made a comeback in front of the media on Saturday, 17 December. At the Paris congress of the National United Front

for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, his movement, the prince fiercely attacked his opponents with his usual verve and reaffirmed his terms for a solution to the Cambodian problem. Speaking for almost 3 hours to an audience of supporters, diplomats, and delighted journalists, the man who denies that he is a "changing prince" —"It is the others who have changed, not me," he said—put on one of the strident "one-man shows" for which he is famous.

The first victim of his sarcasm was the leader of the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh regime with whom he has had three meetings in France in the space of 1 year. Hun Sen was described as a "Quisling who does not even have as much class as Laval," as a "traitor and lackey of the Vietnamese," as a former "Khmer Rouge responsible for the genocide," and he was accused of "using me to establish his nonexistent legitimacy." "I will not allow myself to be seduced by this one-eyed man...who has deceived me and who wants Cambodia to remain a Vietnamese colony forever." Consequently, "I will not receive him again until he accepts my five-point program. (Footnote) (This plan, accepted by the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann's nationalists, lays down a detailed timetable for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops; the dismantling of the Khmer Rouge and pro-Vietnamese regimes; elections under international monitoring; the formation of a provisional government; and the dispatch of an international peace-keeping force.) He can take it or leave it."

The prince, who received the Khmer Rouge leader 2 days earlier—"He is a murderer but not a traitor"—started by praising these embarrassing allies, who are "inhuman but intelligent." Asked about remarks made by Khieu Samphan, who said that the prince was "above incidental issues" like human rights violations, the prince lost his temper. He screamed: "They are trying to turn me into a Le Pen [French National Front leader] with this story about details! My army is fighting on two fronts, against the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese."

But, "we must take account of the situation. For 10 years, the Vietnamese have failed to eliminate them.... You cannot live in a dream world. If you want peace, you must bring together all the Khmer people in national reconciliation.... I am everybody's father, and a delinquent son is still a son! After the Vietnamese withdrawal, we will have elections under UN control. It is not for me to anticipate whether the people will reject the Khmer Rouge. If you want to rid yourself of them, tell the Cambodians to do so with their votes.... We are not Khmer Rouge, we do not want to eliminate anybody. We just want to make them less cruel. Must we turn them into outlaws who would prevent Cambodian rebuilding?" "Hun Sen is also violating human rights with his prisons and Auschwitzes. I do not hear anybody asking me to eliminate him!"

The prince then lashed out at the Vietnamese, "who fear peace. They are like a fish in water when they are at war. In 1975, they did not know what to do with peace, and

they made war in Cambodia." But, despite all their faults, they are so "proud, courageous, and intelligent" that nobody must think that a Sino-Soviet agreement can force them to leave Cambodia. We must therefore fight with support from Beijing and the West, and he detailed the latter's military aid without giving the suppliers' names, but citing "a country which is an EEC member but which does not speak French." Guess which it is? It is Mrs Thatcher's Britain!

So, what does the prince, who is "above the factions," want? He wants to reconcile his three "delinquent" children in Paris at an international conference under UN auspices, where he hopes to find a solution to a tragedy which has been going on since 1970. This objective did not prevent him from making some witty remarks, such as: "Asking me to tell China to stop helping the Khmer Rouge is like asking the French to get rid of Santa Claus," or an appeal to the Guide Michelin to restore its second star to the Hostellerie du Chateau in Fere-en-Tardenois where he twice met with Hun Sen!

'Clarification' of SRV Troop Pullout Maneuver
BK2212012188 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 21 Dec 88

["Clarification of the Combat Department of the DK National Army Supreme Command on the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Deceitful Farce To Dupe People Into Believing that They Are Again Withdrawing Their Aggressor Troops"]

[Text] What is the truth about the Vietnamese enemy's announcement that it is withdrawing its aggressor troops to Vietnam? The truth is that these repeated claims are only serving the tricky policy of Vietnam to dupe international opinion.

In the past few years, the Vietnamese enemy have often shouted about the so-called withdrawal of their troops from Cambodia. At one time they said that this number had been withdrawn, and at another that that number had been withdrawn. There was always much trumpeting and performances for the people to see. In fact, the truth about the Vietnamese enemy's farce is this.

1. Vietnamese aggressor troops were gathered from various places to parade from western Cambodia along Route 5 to Phnom Penh for Vietnam's accomplices to see. This is filmed and used in deceitful propaganda to dupe people. Although no one believes this, the Vietnamese still try to convince them.

2. Your attention is drawn to this. If the Hanoi Vietnamese dressed up their soldiers, put them in trucks with big and small guns, took them from battlefields in western Cambodia along Route 5 to Phnom Penh, paraded them through Phnom Penh to be photographed, made them board ships going south along the Mekong river to Vietnam, then disembarked them in the Tan Chau area,

put them in trucks going along Route 53 in Vietnam, crossing the river in the Moat Chruk area, called Chau Doc by the Vietnamese, continuing by trucks along Route 10 and crossing the Vinh Te canal, and then traveling back to Cambodia at night along Route Nationale 2, do the Vietnamese allow journalists and television teams to follow them and take pictures?

The Vietnamese soldiers left Phnom Penh along Route 1 to Prey Nokor [Ho Chi Minh City] in a parade to be filmed by reporters and television teams. This convoy turned back to Cambodia at night, with two or three trucks returning at a time, along Route 13 through Loc Ninh in Vietnam and then along Route Nationale 13 in Cambodia to Snuol, Memot, and Krek [Kompong Cham Province] along Route Nationale 7, crossed the Tonle Bet river to Kompong Cham; or going from Snuol along Route Nationale 13 to Kratie and Stung Treng. Do the Vietnamese allow reporters and television teams to witness this? The Vietnamese paraded their dressed up soldiers out of Phnom Penh along Route Nationale 3, turned into Route 16 through Tani [Kampot Province] then Route 17 across the Cambodian-Vietnamese border to Ha Tien in Vietnam for reporters and television crews to film. Then at night, these Vietnamese soldiers headed back to Cambodia across the border along Route 2 in Cambodia at Tonloap [Takeo Province] toward Takeo. Do the Vietnamese allow reporters and television crews to witness this?

Furthermore, if the Vietnamese brought their troops from Ha Tien, in Vietnam, by sea to Ream port [Kampot Province], took them along Route Nationale 3 in Cambodia, or if the soldiers disembarked at Kompong Som port and then traveled along Route 4 or by train, are reporters and television crews allowed to witness this?

Just look at the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. It is over a thousand kilometers long. There are thousands of passes from Vietnam into Cambodia. If the Vietnamese brought their soldiers through these points, would there be reporters and television crews to witness the events? No.

The Vietnamese are currently hiding their forces in the jungle. Do they allow reporters and television teams to see this? The Vietnamese ordered their aggressor soldiers to dress in the puppet soldiers' uniforms or as ordinary Cambodian people. Are reporters and television crews allowed to witness this?

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy have been shouting in their propaganda that it is withdrawing its aggressor troops from Cambodia and called on reporters and television crews to witness this, but when the Vietnamese brought fresh troops from Vietnam they did not tell anyone about it.

3. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are shouting about this and performing this deceitful farce in order to:

A. Dupe international opinion.

B. Use this opportunity for propaganda purpose saying that Vietnam wants peace, wants to solve the problem of Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia, wants to have stability in Southeast Asia, and that Vietnam wants this and that. This is aimed at destroying nationalist Cambodian resistance forces which have been vigorously fighting the Vietnamese and bogged them down both on battlefields inside Cambodia and in western Cambodia.

4. No one believes the deceitful farce the Hanoi Vietnamese are performing. On the contrary, it has been ridiculed.

Therefore, the Cambodian people and peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries and governments in this region and the world will not be fooled by this deceitful maneuver of the Vietnamese enemy's troop pullout farce.

SRV Troops Said in Kompong Som Jungle

BK2212031188 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Dec 88

["News commentary": "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Order Vietnamese Troops To Move Away From Main Roads and Market Places To Dupe the International Community"]

[Excerpt] On 6 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Cambodia ordered the provincial 9907th division, stationed on the Kompong Som-Route 4 battlefield, to move away from the main road and townships and hide in the jungle at Prey Chak and Kaoh Sampouch, east of Ream in Prey Nop District, Kampot Province. Cambodian people and soldiers are strictly banned from going near these places.

On 9 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors ordered the provincial 7701st division, stationed on the Kompong Thom-Route 6 battlefield and at various townships, to hide in the jungle near Ta Preach, Rumduol, Sre Sramar, and Prey Kuk villages in Santuk District [Kompong Thom Province]. The Vietnamese decreed that any Cambodian villager or soldier found venturing near these positions will be executed. [passage omitted]

More SRV Soldiers Reported Sent to Cambodia

BK2212003488 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Excerpt] On 9 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent three truckloads of fresh Vietnamese troops dressed up as Phnom Penh puppet soldiers from Loc Ninh via Vietnam's Route 13 to Cambodia, passing

through Snuol District town. The convoy was escorted by three tanks. After stopping over for a night in Kratie District town, the convoy moved northward. [passage omitted]

Vietnamese Said To Settle in Kandal, Takeo

BK2212025788 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Text] According to reports from the South Phnom Penh battlefield:

1. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors on 4 December brought 1,200 Vietnamese families to settle in part of our people's territory from Prek Ambel market [Kandal Province] down to Vietnam. A number of these families settled in market places: in Prek Ambel market in Sang District [Kandal Province]; Sampoun, Kompong Kong, Kaoh Thom, Prek Sdei, and Kaoh Teav markets in Kaoh Thom Province [Kandal Province]. All these Vietnamese nationals already possess naturalization papers and identity cards.

2. On 6 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent another 350 Vietnamese families, already in possession of naturalization papers, to settle in the Angkor Borei area and the Prey Lvea market in Prey Kabbas District [Takeo Province] and the Prey Sandek market in Kaoh Andet District [Takeo Province].

This perfidious maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors shows they have not abandoned their policy of annexing Cambodian territory. They stubbornly persist in occupying Cambodia and regularly sending Vietnamese nationals and fresh troops to Cambodia. Thus, the farce the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are performing to show that they are pulling out their Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia is just a farce to dupe the international community.

Indonesia

'Antipress Measures' Called 'Excessive'

BK2212090588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT 22 Dec 88

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 20 (AFP)—The Indonesian Government and Armed Forces have started to clean up the press, ordering that journalists deemed to have unwholesome ideas be fired, editors here say.

Three journalists had already been sacked at the government's demand, said the editors, who also noted that the head of the pro-government Federation of Indonesian Journalists had been replaced by a retired general who is also vice president of the ruling Golkar Party.

The anti-press measures, in line with an anti-communist campaign that has been stepped up in recent weeks, has surprised the already closely guarded Indonesian journalists, who said they were being held responsible for the actions of their parents and grandparents.

All journalists working for Indonesian media organizations full-time, part-time or even as interns have received questionnaires asking not only about their own past but that of their parents and for grandparents, editors said.

"Being forced to fire a journalist because a relative, even a distant one, may have had contacts with the Communist Party (the banned PKI) in the 1960's is totally insane," said the editor-in-chief at one of the main press organizations here.

He added that several ministers had said publicly that "the measures adopted by the Ministry of Information were going too far."

"One chooses one's wife, but not one's parents or grandparents, so why then hold us responsible for what they might have done in the past? It's totally ridiculous," said the editor.

The official ANTARA News Agency quoted Home Minister Rudini as saying Wednesday that Indonesia planned to tone down the anti-communist drive, focusing more on ideology and less on family links with former communists.

For journalists here the nomination early this month of retired General Sugeng Wijaya, the head of the Army daily BERITA YUDHA, or WAR NEWS, to the presidency of the Federation of Indonesia Journalists, is seen as part of the recent campaign.

The former federation President Zulharmans, the editor-in-chief of the economic daily NERICA was dismissed because "the authorities used the pretext that members of his family had links with the PKI," said a journalist.

"This accusation is all the more grotesque because the journalist in question always argues against the communists," said an editorial official for a Jakarta daily.

Among the three journalists fired, two worked for a daily newspaper and the other was employed by a weekly publication.

One of them was a former journalist with a left-wing daily who was detained following a failed coup attempt in 1965 that was blamed on the communists.

He was released after his name was cleared of involvement, his former colleagues said.

Another of the three was held until 1979 on the Moluccas Islands, where about 10,000 communists or alleged communists were imprisoned.

The three sacked journalists have been banned from working in the press.

Journalists had said before Wednesday's statement by Mr. Rudini that they were concerned at how far the anti-communist campaign, launched during presidential elections in March and given fresh impetus at a Golkar congress in October, would go.

The campaign has expanded from the press to the civil service, the Armed Forces and the ruling party.

The Ministry of Information has dismissed 37 officials, while two elected officials on the new Golkar Executive Committee have been removed.

Press reports said a military academy cadet had been forced to resign four years after the death of his father, whom the authorities said had been a communist.

The head of the Armed Forces, General Try Sutrisno, said earlier this month that under the campaign individuals were classed in two categories—"individually clean" and those whose family and social "environment is clean."

"The criteria are not fixed and we are studying the dossiers case by case," the general said, adding "everything recorded by the special services is not necessarily bad."

The Legal Aid Foundation, Indonesia's leading human rights organization, has called the anti-communist campaign "excessive" and said that it was leading to "illegal abuses."

The concept of clean environment "shows that Indonesia recognizes hereditary sin, which is equivalent to a violation of human rights," it added.

Laos

FAO Team Estimates Lower 1988-89 Rice Output
BK2112094988 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT
21 Dec 88

[Text] Vientiane, December 21 (KPL)—At the request of the Lao Government, the director general of the FAO last month sent an expert team to inspect crops damaged by drought this year.

The team accompanied by the agriculture director toured the affected areas in the Provinces of Savannakhet and Champassak. The team concluded the following:

—In 1985-86 and 1986-87, rice production outputs in the country were respectively 1.4 and 1.45 million [metric] tons, averaging 1.42 million tons a year considered to be a yearly normal output.

—In 1987-88, the rice output was only 1.2 million tons, a reduction of 225,000 tons due to drought in some northern provinces.

—In 1988-89, the rice production plan was anticipated to reach 1.6 million tons, but actually only 1 million tons, accounting for 425,000 tons less than the annual normal output.

Resolution on PRK National Day Issued
BK2112154588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 17 Dec 88

["Resolution Issued by the Party Central Committee Political Bureau on the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the PRK National Day"—dated 15 December and signed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee]

[Text] Seven January 1979 was the day of the marvelous victory of the Cambodian revolution. It was an event of great significance in the history of the Cambodian nation. The toppling of the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique opened a new era of independence, freedom, and genuine self-mastery of the Cambodian people.

Over the past 10 years, the Cambodian people under the correct leadership of the KPRP have overcome numerous difficulties and have scored great victories in defending and reconstructing the country and numerous achievements in the cultural, social, and economic rehabilitation, thus contributing to gradually improving the living conditions of the people and raising the status and role of the PRK in the international arena.

The great achievements scored by the fraternal Cambodian people in the past 10 years have become a great contribution to the cause of the common struggle of the three Indochinese people for peace, stability, and international security in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world over.

The LPRP and the KPRP have for a long time shared a tradition of solidarity in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism for the independence of each nation ever since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party. The special militant solidarity, all-around cooperation, and mutual assistance among the fraternal Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the glorious proletarian internationalism have become the law for the survival and development of each country on the path in advancing toward socialism. Nowadays, the friendship, fraternal special solidarity, and close all-around cooperation

between the LPRP and the KPRP, between the LPDR and the PRK, and between the Lao and Cambodian peoples have been incessantly growing stronger and have borne more fruits.

The Lao party, government, and people fully support the principled foreign policy pursued and all proposals advanced by the PRK, aimed at creating national reconciliation and restoring peace in Cambodia. At the same time, we wholeheartedly hail the great and glorious successes scored by the fraternal Cambodian people over the past 10 years.

To allow the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the PRK national day to be held in a joyous manner with a profound significance, the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau has issued a resolution as follows:

1. Launch an extensive and profound political life campaign among the entire party, army, and masses, aimed at increasing their understanding in the 7 January 1979 victory and the special solidarity between the Lao and Cambodian peoples as well as among the fraternal Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese peoples, and, consequently, at raising their spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and of socialist internationalism as well as their determination to fulfill all tasks. The content of the political life campaign should be emphatically pointed out as follows: the significance of the 7 January event, the achievements in all fields scored by the PRK following the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the PRK in the revolutionary and peace movement in Southeast Asia, the foreign policy and good-will initiatives of the PRK in seeking ways to settle the Cambodian problem through political means, the friendship and special militant solidarity between the two peoples of Laos and Cambodia, especially the all-round cooperation between Laos and Cambodia in the past 10 years as well as among the Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese peoples.

2. Launch an emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the 7 January PRK national day and the 40th anniversary of the 20 January LPA founding during the period from 15 December 1988 to 31 January 1989. All mass organizations, services, localities, and foundations are instructed to launch a socialist emulation campaign and to rigorously carry out work in all fields by relying on their individual roles, obligations, and duties, aimed at brilliantly and successfully implementing the resolutions adopted at the fourth party congress as well as the resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee.

3. Organize the celebration of this important day in various forms, using extensively all available means of mass media—namely magazines, newspapers, photos, films, news bulletins, placards, rallies, lectures, addresses, photo exhibits, arts displays, sports activities, and other means. The celebration must be held in a joyous, festive, happy, and meaningful manner. The

organization of a superficial and extravagant form of ceremony must be avoided. Grand meetings are to be organized in Vientiane and other provinces on 7 January 1989.

4. Appoint the central-level committee in charge of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 7 January national day, comprising following 15 comrades:

(1) Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, acting president of the LPDR, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, as head;

(2) Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the party Central Committee, head of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board, as deputy head;

(3) Comrade Thongmani Thipphommachan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality, as deputy head;

(4) Comrade Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the party Central Committee, deputy head of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission, and deputy foreign affairs minister, as deputy head and standing member;

(5) Comrade Khamphon Boutdakham, member of the party Central Committee and deputy interior minister, as member;

(6) Comrade Thonglai Kommasit, member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the LPA General Political Department, as member;

(7) Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa, alternate member of the party Central Committee, acting chairman of the State Committee of News Agency, Newspapers, Radio, and Television and chairman of the Laos-Cambodian Friendship Association, as member;

(8) Comrade Chaleun Yiapaohou, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, as member;

(9) Comrade Singkapo Sikhotchounnamali, president of the Lao Committee for the Defense of World Peace and for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Countries, as member;

(10) Comrade Phiang Sisoulat, deputy minister of education, culture, and sports affairs, as member;

(11) Comrade Khambon Keokinnali, first deputy head of the Office of the party Central Committee and first deputy head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, as member;

(12) Comrade Somphavan Inthavong, deputy minister of trade and foreign economic relations, as member;

(13) Comrade Mrs Bovon, standing member of the Central Committee of the Lao Women's Union, as member;

(14) Comrade Savat Phoubounpouk, vice chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions, as member; and

(15) Comrade Phandouang Chitvongsa, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, as member.

This committee is responsible for organizing and guiding the implementation of this resolution of the Political Bureau throughout the country.

5. This resolution goes into effect after the day it is signed and expires at the ending of the emulation campaign launched to score achievements as mentioned in Item 2 of this resolution.

[Dated] Vientiane, 15 December 1988

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau

Phoumi Chairs Panel Meeting

BK2212103888 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT
22 Dec 88

[Text] Vientiane, December 22 (KPL)—The premier meeting of the preparatory committee for the celebration of the 10th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Republic and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Many important issues relating to the celebration were discussed at the meeting.

The meeting decided that seminars would be held at various state institutions and provinces in order to make public the significance of the Kampuchean national day (January 7) as well as multifaceted achievements obtained by the PRK following the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Also to be popularized at the seminars were the relations of friendship and special solidarity between the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, and those among Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese peoples. The committee was set up at a decision made by the Politburo of the LPRP issued on December 15 in connection with the 10th founding anniversary of the PRK.

Philippines

Reportage on Shevardnadze's Visit, Meetings

Holds 'Conference' With Manglapus

HK2212023588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0200 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze held a /breakfast conference/ this morning. They discussed /bilateral trade relations/ which are expected to enhance economic cooperation between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. Among the issues discussed by the two officials were increased trade, with the Philippines

seeking additional /export incentives/and /liberalization/ to speed up the country's /economic recovery/. Tony Valencia has the full report:

[Begin recording] Manglapus also asked for an /open-arms policy/ for Filipino /manpower/, which would mainly involve the creation of jobs for Filipino workers in the /construction market/ in the USSR. A possible /technology transfer/, particularly in the field of /transportation/ and /communication/, was also discussed, with the Philippines hoping to apply Russian know-how to the local railway system. The Soviet is known for its /unsurpassed technology/ in /railway systems/ and this knowledge, Manglapus said, would be a big help in improving the Philippines' transport system. Being a /land power/, the USSR depends greatly on its /superb technology/ in /railway systems/ to cope with the country's immense territory.

Manglapus and Shevardnadze's discussion was /cordial/, with both expressing hopes that their dialogue would result in closer /trade relations/ and /diplomatic ties/ between the two countries. [end recording]

Hints at Unilateral Pullout

BK2212105888 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Here is an update on the Shevardnadze visit. The Soviet foreign minister today hinted Moscow might dismantle its garrison in Vietnam without waiting for a Washington pullout from its bases in the Philippines as a step toward easing tension in the region.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus says Shevardnadze indicated the Soviet position in a discussion of Mikhail Gorbachev's offer last September to withdraw Soviet forces from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam if the U.S. withdraws from the Philippines.

Meets With President Aquino

HK2212085288 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Slantlines indicate passages in English]

[Text] Here is Gabby Salcedo reporting from Malacanang:

[Begin recording] [Salcedo] The Soviet Union has assured that it will not interfere with the Philippines' internal affairs and problems. This was learned from the meeting that took place between President Aquino and visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. They met here in Malacanang Palace. We were able to interview the president regarding their meeting in which Mr Shevardnadze conveyed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's invitation to Mrs Aquino to visit the Soviet Union.

[Reporter 1] /Are you inviting Mr Gorbachev to visit the Philippines?/

[Aquino] /Well, actually, President Gorbachev invited me. So maybe after my visit there, then that will be the time for him possibly to come here. He has already sent the foreign minister. So what I intend to do is to send Secretary Manglapus to visit the Soviet Union and maybe they can prepare for my possible trip./

[Reporter 1] /When will it be?/

[Aquino] /This will have to be worked out on both sides. So the preliminaries will have to be taken care of by Secretary Manglapus./

[Reporter 2] /Ma'am was the U.S. bases in this conversation with Shevardnadze?/

[Aquino] /No, not at all./

[Reporter 3] /How did you find Mr Shevardnadze?/

[Aquino] /Very understanding and a very (?selfless) person, and he also assured me that they will never interfere in purely internal affairs./

[Salcedo] Still on the same meeting, let us give way to Press Secretary Benigno's briefing.

[Benigno in English] [words indistinct] The USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze [word indistinct] a 35-minute courtesy call on President Corazon Aquino at the music room of the Malacanang Palace. In the course of the courtesy call Foreign Minister Shevardnadze recalled the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy. Among them he mentioned mutual respect, equality and sovereignty, and the principle of noninterference in each others' affairs. Soon after, Minister Shevardnadze came to the end of his official remarks. President Aquino thanked him for enunciating the principles of noninterference, quote, in our domestic affairs, unquote. President Aquino said, quote, this is very important to us so the Filipino people know, so the communist insurgency knows, the (?insurgency) cannot count on any support from the Soviet Union, period, unquote.

Minister Shevardnadze in reply, emphasized that the Soviet Union has never supported, nor has any intention of ever supporting the Communist Party of the Philippines-NPA insurgency. Minister Shevardnadze pointed out that (?in solving)—he was speaking on behalf of the Soviet Government. [sentence as heard] He gave President Aquino the assurance and the statement was quote, the sincere position, unquote, of the Soviet Government led by Mikhail Gorbachev. This is very similar to the statement issued by Deng Xiaoping when the president visited China recently.

President Aquino then remarked that what is very important, quote, in her government's anti-insurgency campaign, was to address the basic needs of the Filipino people, unquote. She mentioned the program of reconciliation, coupled with economic recovery and development.

She also mentioned the government's program of rehabilitation for rebel returnees, exemplified by, among other things, the housing program that will soon take shape in Cagayan de Oro. Earlier during the courtesy visit, Minister Shevardnadze said he appreciated this opportunity to talk with President Aquino, quote, you are a legendary figure, unquote, he said. He added that he was conveying to President Aquino the best wishes and regards of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Minister Shevardnadze also handed President Aquino a letter from Mikhail Gorbachev saying that the leader was looking forward to meeting her in Moscow. The Philippine president thanked Soviet leader Gorbachev for the invitation to Moscow. While accepting the invitation in principle, no definite date so far has been agreed upon. That will be determined in the course of talks between leaders of both countries in the very near future.

[Salcedo] That was Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno giving an additional report on the meeting between President Corazon Aquino and the visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. We repeat, the Soviet Union has assured that it will not interfere in internal affairs, especially the country's communist insurgency problem. [end recording]

Meanwhile, in an interview with Shevardnadze after his meeting with Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, the former said that they discussed ways to improve further bilateral ties between Moscow and Manila. They also talked about the plan to reduce Soviet troops in different countries abroad, the Cambodian problem, and the disarmament issue. He added that his conversation with Manglapus was very substantial.

Government Views on Foreign Bases

HK2212053188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 22 Dec 88 pp 1, 9

[By staff member Marites Sison]

[Text] The Philippines supports the official position of the Soviet Union that "foreign military bases and troops should not remain on the territories of sovereign countries," according to a draft of a joint statement between the two countries.

The statement is to be issued today following the arrival of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at 3:30 p.m. yesterday for a one-day visit.

Shevardnadze is the highest ranking Soviet official to visit the Philippines since the two countries established diplomatic relations on June 2, 1976.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and Shevardnadze are scheduled to sign the statement which also says that the Philippines and the Soviet Union favor the conclusion of a multilateral treaty for the "complete prohibition" of nuclear weapons.

A copy of the draft statement obtained by diplomatic reports specifically states: Both the Philippine and the Soviet Union "express hope that the presence of foreign military facilities and forces in other states will continue to diminish with the normalization of the international situation and the elimination of military confrontation."

It did not, however, indicate whether the Philippines would move for the withdrawal of the U.S. military bases here or whether the Soviet Union would withdraw from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

Earlier, Shevardnadze, proposed before a special session of the United Nations general assembly on disarmament that the time frame for the elimination of foreign military presence and military bases in foreign territories be set by the year 2000.

The draft statement also contained these other significant reports:

—Both the Philippines and the Soviet Union welcome the cessation of all nuclear weapons development and testing and consider it important to strengthen further "the regime of nuclear non-proliferation."

—Both sides "stress the importance of efforts aimed at expanding nuclear free zones in the world."

—President Aquino's planned official visit to the Soviet Union will "contribute much in advancing the relations between the two countries for the mutual benefit of their people and for the cause of world peace, international security and full social, political and economic development."

—That while the INF (Intermediate Nuclear Forces) Treaty signed by the U.S. and the USSR last May "would contribute to the cause of world security, further reductions would be even more desirable."

In a brief arrival statement, Shevardnadze expressed the hope that, in line with the new emerging trends, Philippine-Soviet relations "will further advance their positive tradition."

Shevardnadze said he was looking forward to his separate meetings today with Mrs Aquino and Manglapus.

"We have a great deal to say to each other on the prospects of our bilateral relations, on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and on the current state of international affairs," he said.

At the Senate, Sen Leticia Shahani welcomed the plan to expand trade ties between the Philippines and the Soviet Union as a sign that the country was "growing up" in international relations.

She said it is essential for the plan to be transformed into concrete action, like making sure Filipino businessmen are informed and supported in doing business with the Soviet Union.

She said it was time that the Philippines joined other countries in trading with Moscow.

Joint Communique Issued

HK2212103588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT
22 Dec 88

[Text] Manila, Dec 22 (AFP)—The Philippines and the Soviet Union Thursday called for phasing out superpower military bases from Southeast Asia following global efforts to ease tensions through disarmament and U.N. mediation.

The call was made in a joint communique endorsed by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who ended Thursday a one-day visit here, and by Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus.

The communique also said that President Corazon Aquino was planning to visit Moscow at an unspecified time.

Mr. Shevardnadze, the highest Soviet official to visit the Philippines, delivered Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's letter inviting Mrs. Aquino to Moscow during talks with her and with Mr. Manglapus.

The Philippines hosts the largest overseas U.S. military bases but is seeking to expand political, trade and other links with the East bloc.

U.S. Embassy officials were unavailable for comments.

Mr. Shevardnadze said however after meeting with Mrs. Aquino, "We have absolutely no intention of trying to drive a wedge between the Philippines and its traditional allies."

"We have had with the president a very interesting and very substantive conversation," Mr. Shevardnadze said. He left for North Korea Thursday to continue an Asian swing that has taken him to Japan,

The minister briefed Mr. Manglapus on Mr. Gorbachev's offer in September to withdraw Soviet forces from Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay in exchange for a U.S. pullout from Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, an offer Washington has rejected.

Mr. Manglapus "responded positively to what he described as imaginative proposals," and accepted an invitation to visit Moscow, the communique said.

"Both sides expressed hope that the presence of foreign military facilities and forces in other states will diminish with the reduction and hopefully the elimination of military confrontation and consequently the normalization of the international situation," the communique said.

It called for the continuation of disarmament, the expansion of nuclear-free zones and an upgraded role for the United Nations in world affairs.

Senator Leticia Shahani, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, told reporters Moscow would probably pursue the superpower phaseout issue in a meeting of Asian foreign ministers earlier proposed by the Soviet Union.

"I don't think they would just want to enter bilaterally smack into the bases. I think the larger issue is the regional," she said.

The U.S. bases' lease ends in 1991. Manila has refused to state whether it would agree to extend their stay despite pressure from Washington to discuss a new bases agreement next year. Most analysts expect an extension.

The communique cited major bilateral concerns:

—Mr. Shevardnadze repeated a Soviet vow to deny support for Filipino communists waging a nationwide guerrilla war.

—Both sides agreed to expand annual trade to 200 million dollars, five times the 1987 total, and urged international economic restructuring to help debt-saddled nations like the Philippines, which owes 28.9 billion dollars.

—Talks will be held at ambassadorial level to look into the possibility of giving Soviet development assistance to the Philippines, which gets such aid largely from Japan and the United States.

"The planned official visit of President Corazon Aquino to the USSR would contribute much in advancing the relations between the two countries," said the communique.

Mrs. Aquino said after a luncheon with Mr. Shevardnadze that she planned to send Mr. Manglapus to Moscow soon "and maybe they can prepare for my possible trip."

Asked if she in turn invited Mr. Gorbachev to visit Manila, she said that "maybe after my visit, that would be the time for him possibly to come here. He has already sent us the foreign minister."

Mrs. Aquino's deposed predecessor, Ferdinand Marcos, visited Moscow in 1976 to open diplomatic relations, which have remained low-key until now.

There has been a longstanding Soviet invitation to Mrs. Aquino, who had been vague in the past about projects [word as received] of such a visit.

The communique said both sides agreed the solution of the Cambodian problem "should provide for a peaceful, sovereign and independent status for Cambodia with assurance against the probability of the restoration of the past genocidal regime."

Philippine Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno told reporters Mrs. Aquino told Mr. Shevardnadze that it was "very important to us so the Filipino people know, so the communist insurgency knows, the insurgents here cannot count on any support from the Soviet Union."

He said Mr. Shevardnadze replied that Moscow "has never supported nor have ever any intention of talking to the (Philippine) insurgency."

Shevardnadze Departs Manila

HK2212113388 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 22 Dec 88

[From "GMA News" Program]

[Text] Soviet Union Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze left the country for home this afternoon.

He said that his visit to Manila had been a fruitful one and reiterated that Moscow has no connection with the rebels in the Philippines. He noted that it was in the interests of the Soviet Union and the Philippines to expand their trade and other relations. Shevardnadze also issued a clear statement on the insurgency issue.

[Begin Shevardnadze recording in English in progress] ...of all responsibility that the Soviet Union is not giving any support and will not give any support to any kind of insurgent group. [end recording]

Military Charge of Communism in Congress Viewed

HK2112045788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 21 Dec 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Red Infiltration of Congress (!)"]

[Text] Commies in Congress! Omigosh!

Thus did the country's Number One Policeman cry out Monday before a gathering at Camp Osmena in Cebu City. What caused Constabulary chief Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano to make the disclosure was, unfortunately, not sufficiently explained in the available news accounts. But we can take a guess can't we? Several guesses, in fact.

Guess One: The general was taking upon himself the task of articulating the Armed Forces's irritation over cuts made by both chambers of Congress in the military's package of outlays in the proposed national budget. Especially disgusting perhaps for Montano and company was the P [peso] 200-million reduction in the allocations for the high command's latest counterinsurgency baby: the "new, improved" militia that has been christened with that unwieldy nomenclature Citizens Armed Force Geographical Units [CAFGU]. (Whew!) Apparently, the top brass aren't satisfied with the fact that despite the cut, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] still has a whopping P380 million to play around with for its CAFGU.

Some other officers are probably also not elated by the discovery of the overpricing of certain pieces of war materiel by still unidentified parties who had obviously expected to make a financial killing at the expense of taxpayers. Last week, somebody had tried to slip through Congress appropriations for thousands of M-16s at more than double the cost of the same assault rifles manufactured in the country.

Of course, the P166-million outlay for the purchase of 18 Italian-made F-211 trainer jets was restored—apparently, in order not to give the military too much cause to go on another deadly tantrum. Also, Congress did little to reduce other items in the military's bloated budget—such as field gear that have been given price tags way beyond their actual cost in the open market. A longstanding racket in military logistics has allowed not a few officers to live way beyond their legitimate means of livelihood.

Guess Two: General Montano has been designated to act as the point man in an attempt to discredit Congress. This campaign is motivated not only by the fact that the country's legislators have been reluctant to give the military all the marbles the high command has asked to be given to play with. It is premised, moreover, on the military's increasing discomfort with the trappings of representative democracy.

In Congress the public is *sometimes* given the opportunity to hear criticisms against the AFP—ranging from questions of competence to human-rights violations. These are the same criticisms which are becoming increasingly hazardous to air at less secure venues. We emphasize "sometimes" because the legislature as a whole has remained a bastion of conservatism. The occasions when the voices of political dissent, social conscience and nationalism are raised in either the House of Representatives or the Senate have been few and far between. Yet, even those rare instances General Montano would evidently attribute to the "communist infiltration" of the congressmen's staffs.

Guess Three: The general, who has been the object of much controversy (from the January 1987 massacre of farmer demonstrators at Mendiola to the recent escape

of the Kintanar couple from the PC's Camp (Crame stockade), was simply trying to draw favorable publicity to himself—for a change. But, again, he has been caught with his combat boot-shod foot in his mouth. He has miscalculated the implications of his sweeping statement on the communist infiltration of Congress.

If General Montano really meant what he blurted out in Cebu City, why didn't he become more specific and identify the alleged "infiltrators"? And why doesn't he file the appropriate charges—in court—and make those troublemakers answer for their misdeeds—also, before a court of law?

After all, he, as PC chief, is the country's Number One Policeman. Isn't he?

Montano Issues Clarification

HK2212114188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 22 Dec 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] PC-INP Commanding General Ramon Montano issued a clarification about a published report that the NPA has infiltrated Congress.

According to Major General Montano the report came from an unconfirmed intelligence report submitted by field commanders which is subject to review and confirmation. Montano said that the statement about the alleged NPA infiltration of Congress did not come from him and the publication of such a report is unfair to congressmen and to the PC-INP.

CPP To Field Own Candidates in Elections

HK2212060988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 22 Dec 88 p 6

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] will field candidates in the March 28 barangay election, particularly in areas where they wield strong influence, Constabulary authorities said Tuesday.

Maj Gen Ramon E. Montano, PC-INP chief, said that the rural-based communist guerillas have already started to choose their candidates and have assessed their chances of winning in several areas.

Montano's revelations were confirmed by field commanders in the Visayas region during a recent command conference held at Camp Sergio Osmena in Cebu City.

The military said these activities of the communist movement are closely monitored by units of every regional and provincial command in Eastern, Central and Western Visayas.

The military said captured communist documents revealed that the rebels will participate in the barangay polls for the following objectives:

- Not to allow the present regime to consolidate;
- Bolster the split among the reactionary;
- Cheer up the revolution and legal struggle being waged by the CPP.

The document also revealed that the communist movement will also support certain candidates in Metro Manila and "make sure that they feel indebted to the CPP/NPA if the candidates win." This project is code-named "Kilos Partisipasyon" [expansion unknown] which aims to gain a foothold in the metropolis.

Montano said the rebels will most likely field candidates in the rebel-influenced barangays in order to legalize the shadow government reportedly now operating in those places.

Military estimates place the number of insurgency-affected barangays in the country at 7,906 barangays, 65 percent of which are infiltrated and 35 percent influenced.

This prompted Montano to order all regional, provincial and field unit commanders to closely monitor the election activities in these barangays and submit their appropriate recommendations to the Commission on elections for proper action.

Anti-Insurgency Drive 'Failed' in Bataan

HK2112054388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 Dec 88 p 6

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] Balanga, Bataan—Maj. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem, the Army chief, will deploy more troops in the Bataan peninsula because of the apparent failure of the anti-insurgency campaign there.

Adalem, who visited troops in the Central Luzon area to deliver the Christmas message of the Armed Forces, said the Special Operations Team (SOT) concept in Bataan would be reviewed and modified after its initial operations failed to get rebels and their sympathizers to the government fold.

"This is the first time our SOT operations seemed to be failing," Adalem said. "This is the first time that we encountered a situation like this."

Adalem explained that people in the communist-influenced barangay in Abucay, Samal and Orani towns remained passive to the SOT operations.

"Pag pinapunta mo sa dialog, okay naman sila, pero pag linakausap mo na, ayaw nang magsalita [They seemed all right when summoned to dialogues, but they refused to talk when spoken to]," he observed.

He also said many of his SOT teams who were immersing themselves in the barangay to find out problems in the area usually end up locked in a debate with the people. "Nakikipagdiskurso pa sila, lumalaban issue for issue sa plataporma [Even in discussions, they would attack every issue in the platform]," he added citing reports from his field commanders who also found the area very hostile, and the people "very passive."

Adalem himself found this out when he tried to open an open forum with a group of barangay leaders in Barangay Poblacion in Abucay town.

No one in the group was willing to talk or dialog or open up a discussion. Some local officials were also staring and listening blankly to Adalem who was stressing the military's role in keeping peace and order in the town.

Col. Liberato Manuel, commander of the 702nd Infantry Brigade operating in the Bataan and Zambales peninsula, said 45.81 percent of Bataan's 227 villages were either communist-influenced or infiltrated.

Political and united front-build up in the province were very visible and captured documents indicated that some elected local officials were members of the National Democratic Front (NDF) or party members of the underground communist movement.

Manuel said the communists had full control of some remote villages and that a provisional government already existed. He said it would be very hard for them to dismantle the rebel political and economic structure in the province without enough force. The NPA strength in the province was estimated at 566 with more than 220 high powered firearms, the biggest guerrilla force in the seven-province Central Luzon Commission of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines].

Col. Rene Dado, the Army's operations officer, however, had another opinion. He believed the SOT teams that were fielded in the area were not prepared enough to face a different situation.

"Masyado sigurong hilaw ang SOT, dapat ay training pa at konting pagbabago sa istilo dahil nagagaspas din ito. Parang plaka [Perhaps the SOT is still too raw. More training and some changes in style is needed because the SOT style wears thin too, just like records]."

PC-INP Chief, Senior Staff Survive Attack
BK2212105288 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English 1000 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] PC-INP Chief Major General Ramon Montano and members of the senior staff have survived a ground-to-air attack. Montano and his officers were riding in three helicopters when they were fired at by communist guerrillas in Negros Oriental. One of the choppers piloted by Captain Romulo Pobre was hit on the left side almost hitting the co-pilot. The three choppers were flying over Sitio (Gointalaw), (Talookan), Barangay (Talalag), Santa Catalina when NPA guerrillas opened fire with automatic assault rifles. Among the officers and men with Gen Montano were Colonel Ricardo Silverio, Col Benjamin Aguilar, Col Virgilio Dulio, Lt Col Cris Maralit, and Mayor Sonny Rozon.

Christmas Cards Urge Soldiers To Kill Insurgents
HK2212103988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] Christmas cards with notes urging soldiers to kill insurgents on Christmas Day are reportedly being circulated in military camps.

The Christmas cards reportedly bore the signatures of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa, and Brigadier General Honesto Isleta.

Isleta said the Christmas cards were meant to sow hatred between the receivers and the senders. Isleta condemned the cards as black propaganda by the enemies of defense and the military.

Moro Front's Misuari on Situation in South
PM2012113688 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Dec 88 p 8

[Interview with MNLF leader Nur Misuari by 'Amir Mustafa 'Ubayd in Jeddah; date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Ubayd] How would you assess the present situation in the southern Philippines?

[Misauri] The situation is both dangerous and sensitive, and is liable to explode at any moment. The government has resorted to military force and ignored the appeals made by the Islamic Conference Organization to resolve the problem of the Filipino Muslims via negotiation. The deployment of the military forces means nothing but disregard of these appeals, contempt for Muslims' demands, and an open call for war. However, these government measures have been met with protests by all sectors of the people in the southern Philippines. Even Congress members representing the south have demanded of the government that the military forces be withdrawn because their presence is unjustified, especially since the war ended in the South according to the treaty signed by the two sides in September 1986.

Latest reports indicate that the government will launch a military campaign in the South on the pretext of lowering the Moro people's national flag, which has long flown bearing the slogan: "There is no other God but Allah." [passage omitted]

[Ubayd] What about the committee which the government formed to implement the Tripoli agreement's clauses?

[Misauri] The committee, called the Regional Consultative Committee, was formed in accordance with the Constitution drawn up by the government, which ignored the Moro people's representatives in it. The committee has not achieved anything tangible.

[Ubayd] Was it not formed in preparation for establishing autonomy in the area?

[Misuari] Certainly not. It is merely a continuation of the policy which Ferdinand Marcos pursued. Any unilateral solution is bound to fail. For 20 years Marcos tried to impose a unilateral solution. Now Corazon Aquino is trying to pursue the same policy. Do we expect the mujahidin to react to these attempts after they have lost 130,000 lives? They will not accept any of the unilateral solutions imposed on them. [passage omitted]

[Ubayd] What about the referendum which the Aquino government said it will hold in the southern areas in response to the inhabitants' wishes?

[Misuari] What do you expect from a referendum held by a rival? Will it be fair? It will be no different from that which Marcos held in the same areas as a means of eclipsing the issue and evading the clauses of the Tripoli agreement. [passage omitted]

[Ubayd] So what, in your opinion, is the best way to resolve the problem?

[Misuari] I believe that unless the Islamic countries and the United Nations put pressure on the Aquino government, it will be difficult for positive developments to occur. [passage omitted]

Thailand

Paper Reports on Chatchai, U.S. Ambassador Talks
BK2212011588 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] Thailand and the United States agree that adjustments in bilateral trade relations and the pattern of negotiations are imperative following a series of deadlocks in recent trade talks, informed sources said yesterday.

The sources said the mutual understanding was reached during a meeting on Tuesday between Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Daniel O'Donohue.

Chatchai decided at the last minute to hold on to a prepared aide memoire after the U.S. envoy proved to be receptive to the Thai positions, the sources said.

O'Donohue is scheduled to leave for Washington today for routine consultations with administration officials, according to a U.S. Embassy spokesman.

The adjustments to the framework of Thai-U.S. trade negotiations would have a far-reaching impact on the two countries' bilateral trade relations, according to the sources. During the past few years Washington has adopted a series of tariff and non-tariff measures which have adversely affected the position of Thai rice in the world market and, in particular, Thailand's rice exports to the U.S.

Since 1985, Thailand's trade strategy has been based on maximum utilization of tariff privileges granted by Washington under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). In return, Thailand has shown a willingness to amend its laws to widen market access for U.S. products, as well as providing protection for U.S. intellectual property.

However, during the past few weeks of tough trade negotiations in Washington, U.S. attempts to intervene in the Thai legislative process were not particularly well received, according to the sources.

The sources said that throughout the talks, an understanding existed that future Thai-U.S. trade negotiations would be substantive. "The U.S. has finally grasped the essence of Thai-style negotiations," said the sources, who monitor Thai-U.S. trade talks.

The new framework of the Thai-U.S. trade relations and negotiations will help maintain the valued friendship between the two allies because they would be handled as trade negotiations in the truest sense, the sources said.

Meanwhile, in his meeting with O'Donohue, Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan said he was informed that Thailand would receive good news from the U.S. in the near future.

Subin quoted O'Donohue as saying that the consideration of Thailand's GSP status has not yet been finalized and various U.S. government agencies, such as the Defence, State and Commerce departments, as well as National Security Council, are sympathetic towards Thailand.

Subin said that O'Donohue's word was similar to reports sent by the Thai Embassy's commercial counsellor in Washington. But the U.S. envoy warned that it was still not certain whether the U.S. would slash Thailand's GSP benefits.

GSP Cuts May Cost \$360 Million

BK2212010688 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] A cut in Generalised System of Preferences privileges will cause up to \$360 million in damage to Thai exports, according to the Thai commercial counsellor in Washington.

A report the counsellor sent to the Commerce Ministry says a cut is inevitable but lobbying could minimise the damage.

While the U.S. has still to decide on the extent of the cut, an adviser to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who has taken a tough stand against U.S. pressure on intellectual property rights, did not think the damage would be great.

The cut, according to the adviser, would cost Thai exporters an additional 138 million baht to 150 million baht in higher taxes.

The report from the Thai Embassy says Foreign and Commerce Ministry officials have been lobbying the U.S. agencies considering the penalty in line with last week's U.S. Trade Policy Group recommendation.

An announcement detailing the cut, said the report, could be expected this week.

Of 3,000 items covered by the GSP, only 526 items worth \$300 million to \$360 million a year have enjoyed benefits.

Thai exports to the U.S. amounted to \$1,436.6 million this year.

A recent trade analysis by Thai Farmers bank says that based on the half-year report of Thai exports to the U.S. this year, the cut will cause Thai exporters to pay \$48.4 million in import tariffs, which constitutes 3.4 percent of the value of total exports.

Products to be most affected are cut flowers, toys, furniture and electronic calculator parts, according to the bank, which says Thai products will remain marketable in the U.S.

Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan, meanwhile, remained optimistic and said he expected good news from Washington.

Speaking after talks at the ministry with U.S. Ambassador Daniel O'Donohue, Mr Subin said the envoy told him the State, Treasury and Commerce departments and the National Security Council had been considering the issue with sympathy for Thailand.

"The U.S. should understand us," said Mr Subin. "We have been flexible with the U.S. on several issues. During the talks in Washington, we did not adopt a tough stand, but we adhered to a position which reflects the public interest."

Asked if there is a conflict of opinion between the PM's [prime minister] advisers and the Economic Relations committee, Mr Subin said it was normal for the two parties to have different views.

In the meantime, PM's adviser Surakiat Sathienthai said Thailand could not accept the U.S. suggestion it enact a law to protect computer software.

Dr Surakiat said the suggestion amounted to interference with Thai judicial sovereignty.

Speaking at a lecture session organised by the Economic Reporters Club, Dr Surakiat said Thailand had offered not to enact a law on computer software while a case on software violation has yet to be lodged with the Thai court. The offer was turned down, he added.

Dr Surakiat, a member of the Thai delegation on GSP talks, said a GSP cut would make Thai exporters pay an additional 138 million baht to 150 million baht in import tariffs. In addition, he believed GSP benefits given to Thailand and other countries would terminate in 1993.

Dr Surakiat said there was no guarantee the U.S. would use Section 301 of the Omnibus Trade Bill even if Thailand gave way on the intellectual property demand.

Daily Lauds Stand on Computer Software Issue

BK2112115488 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
20 Dec 88 p 8

[Editorial: "The GSP: Let It Be Cut If It Has To Happen"]

[Text] The prime minister has expressed a resolute stand toward the U.S. demand for Thailand to include computer software for protection under the copyright law. The prime minister stressed that we cannot because the computer software issue pertains to the future and is important to the country. His stand has created warmth in the hearts of the people.

Previously, the United States had tried to push Thailand to provide protection for its intellectual properties by amending the copyright law. We responded to the request by bringing a draft copyright amendment bill to the House of Representatives for consideration. But, the House of Representatives was later dissolved and the bill

was automatically killed. Then, the United States joined the Berne Convention. So, U.S. intellectual properties will be automatically protected by the existing Thai copyright law.

Now the United States is pressing Thailand to include computer software under the copyright law. However, this issue is stalled because on the one hand it is to be decided by the court, and on the other hand by the fact that this is an important issue which relates to the future of our national development, as stated by the prime minister.

Developing countries are trying to develop their backward technology. These countries had been exploited by developed countries so much so that they find themselves lacking time, money, and brains to develop technologies while developed countries are rich in resources which they have exploited from others and are abundant in riches from their developed-status.

The United States threatens to cut its Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] privileges to Thailand if we do not respond to its request.

Comparing the benefits we get from the GSP to the benefits when computer software protection is not put under the copyright law, we will discover that the losses through the GSP cut will be outweighed by gains from technological development. At the same time, the G. P. cut will also cause Thailand to try to improve the quality of its products so that the Thai products will still remain attractive in the market although their prices may increase (as a result of the GSP cut).

We firmly support this resolute stand.

Columnist Praises Chatchai Stand on GSP

*BK2212124788 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
21 Dec 88 p 3*

[From the "Mangkong Ha Lep" column: "Your Turn; My Turn"]

[Text] General Chatchai Chunhawan's boldness in resisting U.S. demands on drug patent and computer software copyright protection is praiseworthy.

Thailand does not care if the United States wants to remove special import tariffs, or what is called the generalized system of preferences [GSP], from Thailand.

Thailand should be able to stand on its own feet.

I think this is a masterpiece of the government of Uncle Chatchai Chunhawan who has proudly asserted the status and the rights of the Thai people.

We have never seen a friend of the United States enjoying a good fate, in the end.

They often face a downfall, once the relationship with the United States breaks down.

The first example is President Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam.

Next is Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky of Vietnam, who is now living as a second-class citizen selling hot dogs in the United States.

The shah of Iran, the king of kings and a loyal friend of the United States, again could hardly find a hospital to admit him when he was ill.

Chiang Ching-kuo, the son of Chiang Kai-shek, remained loyal to the United States until he was abandoned because the latter shifted its stance from Taiwan to court mainland China.

Please think of the feelings of those people.

The most recent victim of another shameful U.S. act is President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines who protected U.S. interests all his life. Now in exile in the United States, he is being sent to court and will probably end up in a U.S. prison.

I have to refer to what Mrs Imelda Marcos, the Iron Butterfly, said: "The United States is killing Marcos."

By refusing to be an underdog of the United States, I think Gen Chatchai Chunhawan has perfectly done his duty as a Thai.

Born a Thai, you must fight as a Thai.

I would like to propose to the prime minister what I have put forth in this column many times—if the United States bullies us too much, we the Thai people should return it with our own threat. We can tell them something like: We do not want to get involved with drug suppression anymore.

If you continue making life difficult, we will not cooperate with you anymore on narcotics suppression.

We won't care anymore whether and how your children will become drug addicts.

What is the point of caring for each other once we do not love each other anymore.

The United States is going bankrupt. Why should Thailand be dragged along?

We have bowed to it on many aspects of cooperation to solve mutual problems. Now, let us make use of the narcotics problem in our advantage.

The day the United States cuts GSP, let Thailand stop all cooperation given to the United States in narcotics suppression. Should it be that way, friend?

Sitthi Says Vietnamese Withdrawal Genuine
BK2212011988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday said he believed this week's withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was genuine and would help improve Thai-Vietnamese relations.

"At this moment I have to believe that the troops pullout was genuine even through some other countries said they have to wait and see whether it was true," Sitthi told reporters.

"If they really pulled out 50,000 troops it means the Vietnamese have kept their promise and that is supportive to my trip to Hanoi next month," Sitthi said.

Sitthi said that he is set to visit Vietnam in the second week of January to discuss a possible settlement of 10-year-old conflict in Kampuchea.

Sitthi said his visit will also pave the way for upcoming visit of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to Vietnam. He said he would push for Vietnam to offer a precise time frame for the withdrawal of all its troops.

Vietnam said that it has pulled out 50,000 soldiers this year and will remove the remaining 50,000 by the end of 1990.

The US State Department, however, said it was sceptical that all 50,000 had been withdrawn.

Spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley told reporters in Washington the United States estimated about 90,000 Vietnamese troops still remained in Kampuchea.

Sitthi said he would also discuss ways to improve Thai-Vietnamese relations following a complete withdrawal, including trade, joint economic ventures and exchanges of visits.

Sitthi also dismissed reports that he was at odds with Chatchai. "We are good friends. The other day we had two-hour lunch and everything was fine," he told reporters.

He said Chatchai and he are coordinating very closely in protecting Thailand's interest. "The premier assured me that he would not want to change Thailand's foreign policy," he said, referring to reports that Chatchai had plans to change take control of the foreign policy.

Sitthi Denies Policy Rift With Chatchai
BK2212010388 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday denied he and Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan are in conflict over foreign policy changes.

Dismissing suggestions he and Gen Chatchai were walking separate paths, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he and the Premier were very good friends and were working together in the national interest.

ACM Sitthi said he talked with Gen Chatchai for more than two hours on Tuesday and would not hesitate to go to him again if problems occur because "we are friends".

"The Premier agreed with my visit to Hanoi," he said, referring to speculation the trip would put him one step ahead of the Prime Minister.

ACM Sitthi said his visit early next month would, in a way, prepare for the Premier's visit.

"I will go as a pioneer," he said. "Some matters should be smoothed out before the visit to make sure the Prime Minister doesn't face any difficulties. But, again, it all depends on the Premier.

"I'll see what Vietnam can offer," he said. Commenting on a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, he said: "We'll also discuss bilateral relations after the pullout; how trade, and contacts will be."

ACM Sitthi also commended the "people-to-people" visit to Hanoi recently by a private sector group led by former commerce minister Surat Osathanukhro.

Seven Rangers Injured in Vietnamese Ambush
BK2212012788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Troops were on full alert yesterday after seven rangers were seriously wounded in an ambush by Vietnamese intruders.

Military source said the rangers were ambushed during an artillery duel involving Vietnamese gunners in Kampuchea and a unit at Ban Khao Din, Klong Hat Subdistrict.

Ranger patrol leader Sgt Sunthon Rattanawimon was among the wounded, who were brought to safety on motorcycles amid fears the Vietnamese would fire on military trucks.

Army Sets Up Center To Return Burmese Students
BK2212012988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] The military formally set up a centre in Tak Province yesterday under an arrangement with Rangoon to repatriate Burmese students but few are likely to make use of it.

The chairman of the All Burma Students Democratic Front [ABSDF] said at the Thai-Burmese border that most dissidents would stay in jungle areas and fight the Rangoon regime.

"Some people may come in because of the lack of food and medicine in the jungle," said Htun Aung Kyaw, "but most will stay on despite the hardship."

Army Operations Department chief Gen Somkhit Chonphayuha yesterday formally declared open the centre at Tak provincial airport to accommodate Burmese students who wish to return home.

Gen Somkhit reiterated the Burmese military pledge to Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut that the safety of returning students would be guaranteed.

Mae Hong Son police, meanwhile, told the Interior Ministry 100 students had crossed over from Burma en route to the centre in Tak.

Tak Governor Sombun Phrommet said so far no students had contacted the centre.

On Tuesday, another Burmese student leader, Maung Maung Kyaw said students would only return if the Thai military guaranteed their safety and arranged for witnesses to accompany them.

Htun Aung Kyaw said, however, his group would not return until there was democracy in Burma. The student leader said he was speaking for most of the estimated 9,000 dissidents along the border.

Some students who had returned had been arrested and executed, he said.

"Gen Chawalit may have good intentions, but I doubt he knows the real situation in Burma," he said. "How will he feel when he learns that the people he sent back have been shot or hung?"

Ko Ko Lay, 28, communications secretary for the ABSDF, said the students had tried to achieve democracy by peaceful means, but military repression had convinced them armed struggle was the only alternative.

He said there was little hope the military would allow free and fair elections as promised.

"Already, there are reports of the military forcing people to support the ruling party. In the rural areas where people are not so sophisticated they beat up anyone who puts up a poster for any other party," he said.

Htun Aung Kyaw, a graduate student in geology, said the group was seeking financial support first to buy food and medicine and then to buy weapons to fight the military.

"We hope democratic countries and people will come to our aid," he said. "The people are with us. If we had weapons we could capture large areas."

He hoped the Burmese military would split under the pressure of trying to control by force of arms. Units were frequently shuffled and transferred because they cannot be trusted by the leaders, he said.

We have contact with the Burmese Army and some are ready for an uprising," he said. "We believe we can win, but we can't say when."

The students yesterday distributed leaflets in Mae Sot District of Tak objecting to the Thai-Burmese military arrangements for their return.

Vietnam

Meeting With U.S. on MIA's Held in Hanoi
BK2112153488 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT
21 Dec 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 21—Under an agreement reached between Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and General John Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President, a meeting between Vietnamese and U.S. specialists on Americans missing in the Vietnam war was held in Hanoi from December 19-21.

This was the first such meeting since the two sides agreed to conduct a joint search for a number of cases involving discrepancies.

The two sides reviewed the results of their two joint searches made in October and November last.

The U.S. side highly appreciated Vietnam's unilateral efforts and the cooperation and assistance of local authorities and people.

The two sides also discussed their next working plan.

Reportage on National Assembly Plenary Meeting

20 December Meeting

BK2112155888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 20 Dec 88

[Report on 20 December plenary meeting of the Fourth Session of the Eighth National Assembly by station correspondent Tieu Lien]

[Summary] Yesterday [20 December], the National Assembly held a plenary meeting at the conference hall to discuss key issues—the economic plan and the budget.

"The issue set forth for discussion among National Assembly deputies is that while our state budget is still affected by imbalance, tremendously enormous overspending, and skyrocketing inflation, the people in many places and sectors have suggested that the state reduce tax collection, increase wages, and furnish additional expenditures for cultural and public health activities in mountainous areas. In view of this, are the needs of the people contradictory with the budget situation? Can the National Assembly satisfy the people's aspirations?"

"As representatives of the people, almost all National Assembly deputies want to reflect to the National Assembly the problem concerning the people's aspirations, which must be solved right at this National Assembly session.

"For this reason, many deputies passionately expressed their views and even engaged in argument right at the conference hall with the aim of seeking the most correct solution. With regard to the search for the sources of revenue, some deputies suggested that a review of the present situation of tax collection be made first of all. Many others suggested that the 10-percent agricultural taxation be kept intact but on the basis of a steady annual output of 15 million metric tons. A number of them, however, held that agricultural taxation should be reduced to 7 percent and be collected in full to encourage peasants to engage in production.

"Touching on the question of import goods, Comrade Nguyen Cong Tai said: Tax exemption for these goods alone would cause a loss of 18 billion dong to the state budget. Therefore, it is necessary to specify which types of import goods are subjected to taxation and which types are not."

Expressing his views, Comrade Phan Van Khai, National Assembly deputy from Ho Chi Minh City said: "In the immediate future, to help prevent a decrease in the state budget, it is necessary to choose the projected payment of monthly salary of 45 kg of rice, instead of 50 kg, to those in the administrative nonproductive sector, because this would help to yield an increase of 172 billion dong in the state budget."

Comrade Truong Nghiep Vu, National Assembly deputy from Thuan Hai, agreed with the suggestion that 50 percent of the gross revenue be derived from the state-operated sector and 25 percent from service, commercial, small industrial, and handicraft taxes.

All at the conference hall appeared to be confused when Comrade Bui Tan Khap, National Assembly deputy from An Giang, expressed his views in a straightforward manner that: "It is necessary to reduce taxes of many kinds and increase wages for cadres, workers, and civil servants." Pointing out the need to boost production, he said: "To successfully develop production, it is necessary to reduce taxes in order to encourage producers. The state budget can be increased only when there are increases in production and national income. It is our tax policy which is hampering production at present."

Many deputies supported these views and pointed out things that have hindered production from being developed. Comrade Nguyen Thi Hong Minh, National Assembly deputy from Minh Hai, said:

[Begin Nguyen Thi Hong Minh recording] "In the document of the Council of Ministers, it was clearly pointed out the question of granting the right to autonomy to all state-run economic enterprises and gradually shifting them to socialist accounting and business in general. This question was also raised in many other documents and resolutions of the party. However, from the reports of the Council of Ministers and other legal organs of the state—especially the reports of the comrades from the Supreme People's Organ of Control—at this conference hall, we still do not understand clearly whether or not these state-run industrial and economic enterprises have actually been accorded the right to autonomy and placed under the groundwork of goods production?" [end recording]

Comrade Ngo Huy Phan, National Assembly deputy from Bac Thai, proposed that new changes be effected in the management mechanism and managerial work.

[Begin Ngo Huy Phan recording] "In our opinion, there are two questions that must be solved. The first question is that we must, on a macro scale, see to it that the economy is managed effectively. For example, regarding the issues of materials and energy for various production units, we cannot ask them to cut down on their energy now and then as we wish, and to ensure efficiency in production without plans. The second problem is that we must see to it that every unit devises a plan for its struggle. However, to enable these production units to struggle satisfactorily, we must see to it that their right to autonomy in production and business is fully exercised, as specified in Decision No. 217." [end recording]

Comrade Vu Thi Lien, National Assembly deputy from Haiphong, said that National Assembly deputies not only reflect the people's aspirations but also have to think about and seek ways to realize these aspirations.

She also pointed out the need for the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education to fully report on the collection of hospital and school fees to support the state budget and resolve the situation of degradation of these two sectors.

"All deputies applauded the views expressed by Comrade Tran Thien Tu, National Assembly deputy from Ho Chi Minh City, on our ways of thinking and doing things at present."

Today, [21 December] National Assembly deputies continued their discussions at the conference hall with the aim of enabling the National Assembly to reach the most correct decisions.

21 December Meeting

BK2112135688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Unidentified station correspondent report on 21 December activities of the Fourth Session of the Eighth National Assembly]

[Text] Today, 21 December, the National Assembly continued its discussions on the 1989 state budget, national security, and social order and safety.

In the morning meeting, Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, summed up a number of principal opinions expressed by deputies yesterday during their discussions on the 1989 socioeconomic development plan. Most of the deputies agreed with and basically approved of the 1989 socioeconomic targets set forth by the Council of Ministers report, including the target of 20 million metric tons of grain output for next year. Some deputies urged the Council of Ministers to adopt measures to ensure sufficient investment of materials and energy and to renovate the management mechanism. Concerning agricultural tax, the majority of deputies proposed that only a 10-percent tax be levied on the output of 15 million metric tons of paddy, but this tax must be correctly and fully collected in all localities. Some deputies also pointed out the irrationalities in the current tax policies and suggested that the Council of Ministers study this problem and take corrective measures pending the drafting of a new tax law for the National Assembly to approve in another session.

In this morning meeting, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi spoke of the difficulties in the socioeconomic situation and suggested measures to solve them in order to stabilize the economy and the people's living conditions. During the same sitting, Comrade Lu Minh Chau, in his capacity as general director of the State Bank, further explained to the deputies some issues in connection with the problem of cash and the issuance of banknotes in the past few years as well as the causes of budget deficits. The deputies then continued their discussions on the 1989 state budget and socioeconomic development plan.

Comrades Ho Minh Man, deputy from Cuu Long Province; Pham Van Huan, from Dac Lac Province; Nguyen Van An, from Dong Nai Province; and Ho Thi Hong Nhung, from Ben Tre Province, expressed their views on budget revenue and expenditure and on the tax problem. All of them held that localities must show dynamism in creating sources of budget revenue instead of relying totally on the state revenue. Comrade Giang Thi Du, deputy from Son La Province, cited the difficulties in the daily life of the ethnic minority groups in the mountain regions, especially the difficulties in their cultural life. She said the people of minority nationalities understand that the state faced many difficulties in balancing its budget, but it is necessary to set aside an adequate portion of the budget, along with the adoption of a policy suited to the current difficult conditions of the mountain provinces, to help these localities gradually narrow the gap between the highlands and the lowlands. For his part, Comrade Vo Tong Xuan, deputy from Tien Giang Province, suggested a number of revenue and expenditure measures aimed at ensuring a more open revenue policy toward all economic sectors.

In the afternoon meeting, the National Assembly concentrated on discussing the issue of national security and social order and safety. Comrade Pham Hung, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, stressed the need to exert control in conjunction with greater efforts to educate people on state law and to promote strict observance of social order and discipline. Comrade Tran Quyet, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, raised some issues concerning control and supervision and underlined the need to mobilize the masses to participate in the movement for law and order.

Comrades Vo Hoa, deputy from Phu Khanh Province; Y-ngong Nie-Kdam, deputy from Dac Lac Province; and Le Trung Cuong, deputy from Quang Nam-Danang Province, held that the current situation of national security and social order and safety was undergoing complex developments. To solve this problem, there must be close coordination between different sectors. In particular, we must pay attention to the teaching of morals and ethics and national traditions to youth in schools.

This afternoon, deputies from Nghia Binh, Thanh Hoa, Phu Khanh, Bac Thai, and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City continued to discuss the issues cited above.

Communique No 6 Issued

BK2112150088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Communique No 6 of the Fourth Session of the Eighth National Assembly]

[Text] On 21 December, the National Assembly held a plenary meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the direction of its Chairman Le Quang Dao.

In the morning sitting, the National Assembly continued discussions on the state plan and state budget. Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi made a statement. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, he accepted the suggestions and criticisms of the deputies and further expounded to the National Assembly a number of issues concerning the current socioeconomic situation and the orientations and measures aimed at moving the country past the difficulties and taking it forward.

National Assembly deputies made statements on renovating the management mechanism; on orientations and measures to increase national income and the sources of budget revenue; and on money, wages, and the standard of living of ethnic minority groups in mountainous regions.

In the afternoon sitting, the National Assembly discussed social order and safety and the activities of the court and control services. National Assembly deputies expressed their views, suggesting many pressing measures aimed at ensuring satisfactory implementation of court and control work, especially organizing and mobilizing the people and totally relying on them to restore social order and discipline.

22 December Meeting

BK2212115488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Text] This afternoon, 22 December, the Fourth Session of the Eighth National Assembly held its last meeting at the Ba Dinh conference hall under the presidency of Chairman Le Quang Dao.

The deputies listened to Comrade Duong Xuan An present the draft resolution on 1989 socioeconomic plans. After amending some points and words in the document, the deputies unanimously agreed to pass the resolution on 1989 socioeconomic plans.

Also in this afternoon meeting, the National Assembly intended to pass some resolutions such as the resolution on the 1989 state budget estimate, the resolution ratifying the final account of 1987 state budget, the resolution amending the preamble of the SRV Constitution.

While we are reporting here on the final meeting of the Fourth Session of the Eighth National Assembly, the deputies still work in the conference hall to discuss and pass some resolutions. Detailed report on this afternoon meeting will be broadcast in the next newscast.

PRC's Li Peng Cited on Aid to Cambodia

BK2212134888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Text] According to the 20 December 1988 issue of the Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, Chinese Premier Li Peng told foreign newsmen in Beijing on the afternoon of 19 December 1988 that if Vietnam withdraws its

troops, all sides—including China—would stop their military support for the Cambodian factions. For the peace of mind of the international community, he said, together with the troop withdrawal by Vietnam, we will gradually reduce military aid to Cambodia.

Ex-Police Officials Jailed for Aiding Boat People

BK2212082588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT
22 Dec 88

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 22 (AFP)—Two retired police officials accused of reaping over one million dollars by organizing clandestine departures for Vietnamese "boat people" have been sentenced to 18 and 20 years in prison, the daily HANOI MOI daily [as received] reported Thursday.

Nguyen Van Hiep, the deputy commander for provincial security in Dong Nai Province, and Pham Tan Hung, director of the provincial security bureau, were sentenced Tuesday to 18 and 20 year prison terms respectively, the newspaper said.

The two were also ordered by the Dong Nai Provincial Court to pay back the 2,134 taels of gold—almost 2,800 ounces of gold worth over one million dollars—they had charged for arranging the departures, HANOI MOI added.

Official sources said it was the first time a court had imposed such heavy penalties on the organizers of boat people departures.

Although the newspaper did not specify the number of clandestine departures organized by the two police officials, who retired in 1985, it said the cost of leaving three years ago was anywhere from two to three taels of gold.

HANOI MOI estimated that the departure price was now about one tael of gold, the equivalent of about one and one-third ounces of gold.

Five accomplices, including three policemen, a ship owner and a ship builder, also received prison sentences of between five and 12 years.

The latest figures by international groups working with the boat people put the number of illegal departures from Vietnam at 41,000 for the first 11 months of the year.

Army Volunteer Units Welcomed Home From PRK

BK2212022188 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
21 Dec 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 21—A meeting was held yesterday in the border town of Ha Tien in the southwest coastal province of Kien Giang to welcome units of Division 4 and Battalions 207 and 4 of the volunteer army back from Kampuchea.

Among those present at the meeting were Major General Tran Van Nien, deputy commander of the 9th Military Zone, and Colonel Nguyen Van Tien, commander of Division 4.

Over the past ten years, Vietnamese Army volunteers in coordination with the Kampuchean armed forces have performed outstanding feats in the defence of Kampuchea's revolutionary gains. Division 44 was awarded the "Angkor" order, the highest distinction of the People's Revolutionary Party.

More Troops Arrive

*BK2112162688 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT
21 Dec 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 21—Elements of the 339th Infantry Division, the 25th Military Engineering Regiment and the 9903rd Detachment of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Kampuchea arrived home by boat in Thuong Phuoc village, Hong Ngu District, Dong Thap Province, at 7.30 a.m. on December 20 after five days' sailing on the Mekong River.

The returning Vietnamese troops were welcomed by representatives of the Command of the 9th Military Region and of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, and a large number of local inhabitants, in the presence of many Vietnamese and foreign mediamen.

At the welcoming meeting held on their arrival, Colonel Nguyen Minh Chau, commander of the 339th Division, expressed thanks to the party and people for their care provided to the volunteer troops in the fulfilment of their obligation in Kampuchea during the past ten years.

Vo Van Kiet Sends Off Relief Workers to Armenia

*BK1812151588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 17 Dec 88*

["Report" on 17 December Hanoi ceremony to send off public health workers to Armenia to help earthquake victims]

[Summary from poor reception] Dear friends: In an effort to help the people of Armenia overcome consequences of the recent earthquake, on 17 December a team of Vietnamese medical doctors and public health workers, with a volume of medicine to treat burns and wounds, left Vietnam for Armenia. The SRV-USSR Friendship Association also donated 20 tonnes of tea to help people in the quake-stricken areas.

"Seeing the team off at the airport were Comrades Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham Song, minister of public health; and leading cadres of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, Ministries of Foreign Affairs and

Agriculture and Food Industry, and representatives of the SRV-USSR Friendship Association and the Vietnam Red Cross Society. Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Kachin was also present.

"Speaking at the ceremony to send off the team and to hand over this volume of medicine, Comrade Vo Van Kiet expressed the Vietnamese profound condolences to the Soviet people and victims of the quake-stricken areas in Armenia. The comrade pointed that this assistance, although minimal, has manifested the Vietnamese people's feeling toward the Soviet people in time of misfortune. The comrade said that many agencies, mass organizations, and individuals in Vietnam have expressed their aspiration to directly help, by all means, the people at quake-stricken area in Armenia." Comrade Vo Van Kiet said:

[Begin Vo Van Kiet recording] "Today, the Vietnamese Government assigns the first public health team composed of five medical doctors and public health workers specializing in treating burns, wounds, and orthopedic therapy to Armenia, bringing with them a volume of Vietnamese medicine, to treat patients with burns and wounds. This is a token gift, but it shows the feeling of close solidarity as a Vietnamese watchword says: trifling gift with profound meaning. We hope that, though minimal, it will contribute to relieving difficulties for the fraternal people of Armenia in their misfortune. The Vietnamese party, government, and people believe that with efforts of the Soviet party Central Committee and government, with great and prompt assistance from socialist republics of the USSR, and with profound sympathy of governments and peoples in the world, the people of Armenia will soon overcome difficulties and quickly restore the daily life of victims in the quake-stricken areas. On behalf of the Vietnamese party, government, and people, I assign this public health team with the task of satisfactorily helping the fraternal people of Armenia." [end recording]

Afterward, Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Kachin delivered a speech. He sincerely thanked the Vietnamese party, government, and people for their sympathy and valuable assistance to the Soviet people in quake-stricken areas. He said:

[Begin Kachin recording in Russian and fading into Vietnamese translation] "We, the Soviet people, in these days of grievances, feel that our Vietnamese friends are staying close to us. Each day, our embassy received many letters and a large volume of gifts sent for the people of Armenia. We regard this a manifestation of friendship and fraternal solidarity between our two countries and parties. I sincerely thank you comrades for your great assistance." [end recording]

On behalf of the public health team about to depart for Armenia, Prof Nguyen Thanh Duong expressed his grief in hearing serious consequences caused by the earthquake in Armenia. He pledged that his team would do its best to fulfill the assigned task.

Dear friends, during the past several days, many agencies, mass organizations, and individuals have sent letters to the Soviet Embassy and other organizations concerned in Vietnam expressing their willingness to contribute to helping victims of the Armenia earthquake.

The Ministry of Public Health has set up another public health team composed of many medical doctors and public health workers specialized in treating burns and orthopedic therapy. This team is ready to leave for Armenia as the situation is warranted. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Building has set up a team of hundreds of construction workers and is ready to send them to Armenia when required, while many cultural and artistic groups in major cities have also organized performances to collect money to help victims of the Armenia earthquake.

More Aid to Quake Victims Reported

*BK2112033488 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT
20 Dec 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 20—The Ministry of Construction has decided to send 200 skilled workers to Armenia to help in the reconstruction of the towns hit by the recent earthquake.

Many units under the ministry have organized "Communist Labor" days for the benefit of the victims.

The railway service has decided to raise 30 million dong (Vietnamese currency) as aid to the victims through voluntary work days of its members.

The Red Cross of the mountainous province of Ha Tuyen has organized many voluntary workdays and raised two million dong for the relief fund.

Peasants To Farm in Far Eastern Region of USSR

*BK2012080388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
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[Text] According to TASS, on 13 December, in the city of (Patiyansk) in the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union, representatives of the Agricultural Services of Haiphong and (Patiyansk) signed an agreement on strengthening relations of cooperation between peasants of the two localities.

Under the agreement, the (Kanzasky) state farm, near (Patiyansk), will lease 80 hectares of farmland to 50 Haiphong peasants from April 1989 for vegetable cultivation. This new form of cooperation will help provide employment for Haiphong peasants and increase the supply of farm produce to the Soviet side. Haiphong is committed to deliver 1,400 kg of vegetables to (Patiyansk) and has the right to sell any surplus in the market in the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union or to any other state farm. If this experiment proves successful, the relations between peasants of the two countries will be broadened.

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